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LABOR, OTHER ORGANIZATIONS BACK GOVERNMENT ON SEA LIMITS

PY171527 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2220 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Aug (NA)--The Argentine and Latin American Institute and labor sectors came out today in favor of the thesis of national sovereignty over the 12 nautical miles of the continental shelf confirmed by the Argentine Government yesterday in a communique. One of the declarations was released by the unions of the maritime sector included in the liaison commission of the transport labor organizations.

The Argentine and Latin American Institute has made public its "solidarity with the attitude of the Argentine authorities and of numerous Latin American countries in answer to the unusual decision of the U.S. Government not to acknowledge a country's maritime jurisdiction of more than 3 miles. It is necessary," the declaration stresses, "to redouble control over the Latin American seaboards which are subject to national jurisdictions, to equip the armed forces of the respective countries with the appropriate materiel to carry out that mission, and to increase Latin American solidarity in the defense of its legal patrimony."

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS FILM SHOWN AT MOSCOW FESTIVAL

PY181739 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1140 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Aug (NA)--Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Col Carlos Cavandoli has summoned Soviet Charge d'Affaires Victor Rojnov [as received] to officially convey to him the Argentine Government's "deep displeasure" over the showing at the Moscow festival of a film which "undermines Argentine dignity."

San Martin Palace has officially reported that Cavandoli strongly protested the showing of the Swedish film "The Walls of Freedom." He also officially protested the exclusion from the festival's program of the film "The Power of the Dark," which had been selected by the Argentine Government to compete at that festival. Under Secretary Cavandoli also told Rojnov that this situation has damaged "the good relations the country maintains with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The Public Information Secretariat of the Presidency last Thursday reported that the Foreign Ministry had instructed the Argentine ambassador to protest to the Soviet authorities. The immediate return of the Argentine delegation to Buenos Aires was also ordered. That delegation is headed by Ernesto Rodriguez, who was appointed by the National Film Institute, and consists of journalist Romulo Berruti, producer Emilio Spitz, director Mario Sabato and actors Leonor Benedetto and Gerardo Romano, who also protested to the director of the festival.

BRIEFS

JAPAN TO BUILD RESEARCH BOAT--Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA)--The Argentine secretary for maritime affairs and a representative of the Itachi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Japan today signed a contract for the construction of a fishing research ship in Japan. The 940-ton ship will be 61.70 meters long and 11 meters wide. It will be equipped with modern instruments for fishing. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2322 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY]

MEAT EXPORTS INCREASE--Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA)--The National Meat Board has announced that during the first half of this year, Argentine exports of meat and meat products totalled 487,059 tons with a value of $868, 461,000. This represents an increase of 6 percent over such exports during the same period last year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY]

PRESIDENT STRESSES TRIPARTITE NATURE OF SEA OUTLET PROBLEM

PY181937 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0115 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Aug (TELAM-EFE)--Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze today advocated Chilean and Peruvian participation in the quest for a solution to Bolivia's landlocked situation. "It is obvious that Peru must participate in the search for a solution to the lack of a sea outlet," the president said today during an impromptu press conference.

He reaffirmed that historical circumstances make Peruvian participation a must. "It is impossible to believe in a solution for the landlocked situation through bilateral talks; this is a tripartite affair," Guevara said. The president discussed the issue while he was talking about aspects of international policy. He reasserted that the quest for a solution to the landlocked situation would be a vital issue for any government.

SENATE JOINS CHAMBER IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA, PRC

PY181948 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0252 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 17 Aug (LATIN)--The Bolivian Senate tonight decided to join the Chamber of Deputies in that body's call to Walter Guevara Arze's interim administration to resume relations with Cuba and establish diplomatic ties with the PRC.

The draft resolution had been discussed by the Senate and unanimously approved. The Senate sent a note to the executive branch requesting the resumption of consular, commercial and diplomatic relations with Cuba. A similar note was drawn up requesting the establishment of relations with the PRC, which entails a tacit termination of international accords with Taiwan.

PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON COUNTRY'S INTERNAL, FOREIGN POLICIES

PY162055 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 12 Aug 79 p 14, 15 PY

[Interview with Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze by CLARIN journalist Carlos M. Thiery on 10 August--place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, would you say that the fact that the two major political forces of Bolivia have not supplied any men for the cabinet makes the constitutional system somewhat weak?

[Answer] I would say that, after 15 years of military government, the change should have satisfied the people who elected their leaders. Thus I tried to make up the cabinet with members of the two groups in a well-balanced ratio. It has been impossible to achieve this. Therefore, I assembled a team of civilian and political ministers without any partisan leanings, which is obviously fair to everyone. This means that this cabinet has not been chosen to serve either of the two fronts. There are two things which support my belief as a politician that the process will develop normally. First of all, there is a consensus; the nation is satisfied because it knows that this government is doing what it is supposed to do. Secondly, we have the clear-cut policy of the armed forces, which do not participate in political activities. There is evidence to this effect because, when they had the chance to deal with the situation in their own manner, they waited patiently for us civilians to come up with this constitutional recourse, even though this was the first time this recourse was being used in this country. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, any sort of constitutional weakness--should it come into existence some time in the future--will affect most of all those who did not support an immediate assembling of a cabinet.

[Question] The electoral campaign which has already been launched by the parties and the fact that the two fronts are not participating in the government seem to indicate that during your administration the job of putting into operation a new system of popular consultation will be as or more important than the task of governing the nation. What do you think in this regard?

[Answer] I do not want to pass judgment on the fact that a new electoral campaign has been launched almost immediately after the prior one ended. However, I have already told the candidates that I must find a way to take care of the great economic and social problems which have been piling up in Bolivia for a long time. For this I plan to provide the appropriate measures to insure the autonomy of the electoral branch. The general feeling is that the electoral court we have is a department of the Interior Ministry. This is not true, even though the court was created by a decree of the executive branch that was implemented by the Interior Ministry. The electoral court has made great efforts to overcome these drawbacks, and even though I was inaugurated only a few hours ago, I have already contacted the court officials to lay the cornerstone for a change that must be effected as soon as possible, although I realize that it could be difficult to implement very soon. I will prepare a draft amendment of the electoral law aimed at a respectable and autonomous electoral court and will submit it to Congress. I hope that this will free me to take care of the urgent problems which have been piling up.

Our balance of payment shows a deficit; there are domestic debts; the foreign debt is consuming 30 percent of our income in foreign currency; the standard of living is very low, and this gives rise to constant demands for higher minimum wages; the price of fuels in Bolivia is far below the international level, but neither can we cheerfully raise the prices... In sum, there are many problems which must be solved, and I would like to solve them without resorting to coercive measures. I hope to obtain the support of the people, and I believe that I will get it by explaining things the way they are and without resorting to impositions...

[Question] The most radical sectors of the labor unions and the legislative branch believe that your government will lean toward the right. Is this really the path you will follow?

[Answer] Swiftly categorizing new government officials is a habit in underdeveloped countries. I am the author of the "Theory of the National Revolution," published in 1946, which sets the guidelines for the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, of which I was the candidate during the latest elections. All this makes my position absolutely clear: It is toward the left rather than in the center. This new government, made up of young people--since the average age of the cabinet members is close to 40--has also been criticized by some sectors which believe that it is too leftist. All those dissatisfied with our political position tend to place us immediately in the opposite pigeonhole, any pigeonhole.

[Question] In his last presidential speech, Gen David Padilla Arancibia indicated that the Bolivian Armed Forces will carry out a close and attentive watch over the process. How did you interpret those words, Mr President: as a promise of severe control or an expression of support?

[Answer] Every sentence can be interpreted differently by different persons. My personal opinion is that neither General Padilla nor the armed forces as a whole plan to control this new stage of the process because they could have simply kept power for themselves. It would be meaningless to surrender the government only to exercise control over it later. [paragraph continues]

I am sure that we will be able to govern autonomously as long as we remain aware that we are the bridge between the past and the future, part of a transition, and that we must lead the country always bearing in mind Bolivia's limitations, because it is such a vulnerable and dependent nation...

[Question] Due to its geopolitical status, Bolivia belongs simultaneously to the Andean Group, the Amazon Group and the River Plate Basin. Which of these sectors will receive preferential attention within your government's international policy?

[Answer] It is true that we are the only Latin American country which belongs to all these organizations and I am not quite sure whether it is a privilege or a drawback. Our immediate efforts will be aimed at reasserting our presence in the Pacific region as a member of the Cartagena Pact, commonly known as the "Andean Group," because even though most of Bolivia's territory is encompassed by either the Amazon or the River Plate basins, the vital center of the nation's economy and communications is in the west. Thus we will pay more attention to the area of the Pacific Ocean than to the other sectors...

[Question] The sentence "relations are maintained with states and not with ideologies" stands out in your inauguration speech. Could it be viewed as a definition of your foreign policy?

[Answer] I did not invent, but merely repeated this sentence. But the problems our foreign policy is facing are quite clear. Our top priority is an outlet to the sea and we will apply our best efforts to find a solution to this problem. We are surrounded by five nations, right in the middle of the continent, and first of all it is vital to maintain good relations with all of them. In this regard we plan to abide by the classic principle: respect for sovereignty and nonintervention. Furthermore I can provide you with a unique answer: There are, I believe, 145 member countries of the United Nations, and Bolivia would find it very costly and meaningless to have an embassy in each one of them. We will develop our foreign relations policy in line with our interests leaning toward productive exchange with whatever countries we decide...

[Question] What will your government's attitude be toward foreign investments?

[Answer] They will be welcome. We have had some in the recent past but rather than investments we have obtained loans. Bolivia has received loans which are either due or about to be due and it must pay or renegotiate them. We were also significantly affected by the increase of oil prices from $2 to $14 per barrel [as published]. We are a small country with a foreign debt of $3 billion. It is true that not everything has to be paid, but only two-thirds of this amount. Still the amount is considerable...

[Question] Mr President, how will relations with Argentina be during this constitutional stage of your country?

[Answer] Our relations with Argentina have usually been good, despite some heated discussions regarding the price of gas which Argentina buys from us, a price which continues to be very low. However, after 2 days of government I cannot pass a detailed judgment on the situation. With regard to immigration, Argentina has traditionally been absorbing a great deal of cheap manpower from the areas of Cochabamba and Titicaca. I believe this trend has reversed and we will examine the situation. As for trade between our two countries, it has always been more favorable to Argentina. This is natural because the latter is a more industrialized country and therefore a better producer of foreign currency. The balance of payments is unfavorable to us because Argentina does not purchase smelted plants--but rather mineral ore, which increases the trade imbalance. We intend to maintain the best of relations and negotiate everything necessary in good faith....

FOREIGN MINISTER FERNANDEZ SAAVEDRA COMMENTS ON FOREIGN POLICY

PY171606 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Text] In compliance with the Bolivian tradition of friendship deeply rooted in the Bolivian people, the constitutional government intends to implement a foreign policy based on universal respect and mutual understanding. This statement was made by Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra on receiving the protocol greetings of members of the diplomatic corps.

He added: "Following the conviction expressed by President Walter Guevara Arze, international relations are established essentially among states and not among ideologies. For this reason, we support a clearly pluralist international system." He also stressed that self-determination of the people is the only source of legitimacy of the national systems in the economic, political and social sectors. Minister Fernandez Saavedra indicated that the principle of nonintervention is the fundamental basis for our foreign policy, which also leads to the permanent defense of unconditional respect and national independence of states.

The foreign minister also referred to the maritime problem and said that the Bolivian Government must seek the reintegration of its territory to the Pacific Ocean as an indispensable condition for full development within the international community [words indistinct] of its historical and geographical presence in the international system in this region of our continent.

Stresses Support for Third World

PY171607 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0047 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 16 Aug (LATIN)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra asserted today that Bolivia is alined with the collective efforts and struggles by the countries of the Third World. Fernandez made a brief speech to the diplomatic corps which visited him today to extend protocol greetings.

The foreign minister also referred to the maritime problem stressing that Bolivia must achieve its return to the sea as an indispensable condition for the full development of its international identity. The goal of territorial reintegration and sovereignty to the Pacific Ocean has become of fundamental and permanent political importance to the Bolivian Government, he said.

POLITICAL PARTIES REJECT BANZER'S CALL FOR NATIONAL UNITY

PY172005 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2222 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Aug (LATIN)--Former President Hugo Banzer Suarez charged Walter Guevara Arze's interim administration with being weak and incapable of solving the country's economic and social problems. In a message published today by a local newspaper, General Banzer called upon all political parties to create a national unity government with the participation of the armed forces. However, this call was immediately rejected by the leaders of the main political parties.

According to the message, those who control the executive branch control the presidency and the ministries, but power itself is fairly evenly divided. Banzer's message pointed out that "at a time when the country's structural weakness is more evident than ever, we reaffirm our proposal for national unity." It went on to add that this is an essential requirement for the participation of all significant political organizations in the government.

The leaders of the nation's most important political parties, such as the Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) and the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement alliance (MNR), rejected any possibility of participating in a national unity government with Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' front. "There can be no dialog between fascists like General Banzer and democrats who respect freedom as we do," Benjamin Miguel Harb, leader of the Christian Democrats, told journalists after finding out about the proposal by the former chief of state. Senator Jorge Selum Vaca Diez, one of the MNR leaders, indicated that "the only thing General Banzer wants with all these national unity proposals is to save himself from being tried by the National Congress. We are just waiting for the trial to begin to prove the political crimes he committed against union and political leaders while he was president of this country," stated Senator Selum, who is now president of the congressional human rights committee.

In the meantime, Bolivian senators and deputies are waiting for the president of the Congress to call a meeting to present charges against Gen Hugo Banzer for the crimes which were allegedly perpetrated during his 7-year administration.

HUANUNI MINERS ON HUNGER STRIKE, WILL STAGE DEMONSTRATION

PY171407 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Here is a last-minute report from the mining sector of Huanuni to the effect that the leaders of the Huanuni mine workers and the members of the strike committee began a hunger strike at 2200 last night. Radio Panamericana was also informed that as of 0800 today--that is, within a few minutes--the miners will stage a general demonstration and that later, housewives, who will also participate in the demonstration, will also begin a hunger strike asking for the presence of Mining and Metallurgy Minister Hugo Zapata to try to overcome the problem and meet the requests made by the miners regarding the economic situation in the mining sector of Huanuni.

BRIEFS

GUEVARA'S SENATE SEAT FILLED--La Paz, 10 Aug (AFP)--Jose Bustamante, member of the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), has taken the seat left in the Senate by Walter Guevara Arze, who was elected chief of state. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0212 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY]

PETROLEUM DEPOSIT DISCOVERED--Col Jose Patino Ayoroa has announced the discovery of a new petroleum well in the region of Santa Cruz called (?Los Equinos). [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY]

MINERAL PRODUCTION DECREASES--The Ministry of Mining reported that the production of minerals decreased during the first half of this year. Silver production decreased 5.14 percent; wolfram, 5.31 percent; tin, 8.77 percent; gold, 11.47 percent; and zinc, 12.84 percent. Refined tin production during the first half of this year totalled 13,868 kilograms as compared to 15,201 kilograms during the same period last year. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS INCREASE--The Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) reported that mineral exports during the first half of this year increased in value by $34,007,972 in comparison to the same period last year. [La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2358 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FRANCE--Bolivia and France have signed a scientific cooperation agreement for research in the field of solar energy. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 4 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

JAPANESE MINISTERIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY170322 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 24 PY

[Excerpts] The mission of Japanese ministers arrived in Brasilia yesterday 20 minutes ahead of schedule, thus creating a minor diplomatic incident, since Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro had not yet arrived at the air base. The Varig plane which had been chartered by the Japanese mission was parked on the landing strip with the forward door open and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda standing there awaiting the arrival of some functionary of Itamaraty.

The mission headed by Minister Sonoda is composed of International Trade Minister Masumi Esaki, Agriculture Minister Michio Watanabe, Finance Minister Ippei Kaneko and Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama. Forty Japanese functionaries and a group of journalists complete the delegation.

Proposals Presented at Consultative Meeting

PY180338 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 20 PY

[Text] A package of concrete proposals was presented yesterday at the second Japanese-Brazilian ministerial consultative meeting in Brasilia. The package consisted of eight agricultural projects to the tune of $1.3 billion; four transportation projects (railroads and the Praia Mole port); and a request that Japan participate in oil risk contracts in exchange for information on new energy sources.

In separate speeches, the Brazilian ministers presented their proposals on negotiating bilateral agreements with Japan. The most aggressive request was made by Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile, who spoke about the Brazilian Government's interest in a bilateral strategy for economic and technical cooperation in the agricultural sector. Referring to the creation of the agricultural promotion company--the first large agricultural project with the participation of Japanese capital--Minister Stabile said that there are good possibilities for signing long-term commercial contracts under which Brazil would supply soybean, orange juice and meat to Japan, as well as for commercial exchanges between production cooperatives.

Minister Stabile spelled out the proposals for cooperation so that they could be considered by the Japanese ministers and their advisers who attended the meeting. Minister Stabile asked for a $715 million credit to finance Brazil's agricultural development program; $50 million for the program for construction of cold storage facilities and warehouses; $250 million for colonization, irrigation and land drainage; $20 million for the construction of so-called export highways; and $100 million in the form of participation by private enterprises in joint agroindustrial undertakings.

He also asked for $80 million to develop the phosphate fertilizers industry in the region of the woodland savannas [cerrados]; a loan to the National Cooperative Credit Bank [BNCC] for the modernization of Brazilian cooperatives (a project to be prepared); and an amount of money still subject to negotiation for a technical cooperation program.

In the transport sector, Minister Eliseu Resende submitted four requests for the consideration of the Japanese mission. First, he explained the policy of giving priority to the transporting of goods via railroads and waterways to cope with the worldwide energy crisis. Minister Resende made requests for the construction of the Praia Mole port as part of the Tubarao steelmaking project; the construction of a railroad to Paranagua port known as the "soybean railroad;" the construction of what is known as the "iron ore railroad;" and finally the modernization of the commuter railroads in the metropolitan areas of Porto Alegre, Belo Horizonte, Recife and Salvador.

Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals gave a short report on projects in which Japanese companies are already participating and assured the Japanese mission that the timetable of the Albras and Alunorte projects is being met regularly. The first unit, for the production of 80,000 tons of aluminum, will be completed by 1983, while the three Alunorte units, which will permit the combined proudction of 800,000 tons per year in both projects, will be in operation by mid-1983.

Minister Cals said that the Carajas project moved up in priority as a result of the good market prospects for iron ore and that the government is consequently seeking partners for the construction of a 887 km railroad to serve this project. After asking the Japanese mission to consider participating in this project, Minister Cals recalled that Romania had already made a concrete proposal to participate.

The Mines and Energy Minister added that Brazil will consider it very important to have Japan participating in risk contracts for oil exploration in return for an exchange of information on new energy sources, particularly solar energy.

Joint Press Release Issued

OW180025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Brasilia, Aug 17, KYODO--Japan and Brazil agreed Friday to step up cooperation in carrying out their joint ventures in Brazil and promote the bilateral trade in a harmonious way. The agreement came in a joint press release issued Friday after the conclusion of the second ministerial meeting between Japan and Brazil here Thursday.

The ministers reviewed the state of progress of various projects now being carried out under Japan's financial help and discussed future perspectives of the cooperation in this field, according to the press release. Among the subjects examined by the minister were the support for the implementation of the Albras-Alunorte complex, including preferential and commercial lines of credit, the construction of the infrastructure needed to the undertaking and the conclusion of the Tucurui system for the supply of electricity, it said. The Brazilian side promised to take necessary measures to strengthen the financial position of Cenibra Co., a state-run paper pulp manufacturer, while the Japanese side promised to provide further financial contribution to it.

On trade, the ministers of both countries agreed to recommend to their governments promotion of Japanese-Brazilian trade in a harmonious way, the statement said. Bilateral trade was in Japan's favor by $466 million in 1978. In apparent efforts to correct the imbalance in trade, the press release mentioned some concrete steps to be conducted by the two countries.

The Japanese ministers announced that Japan has already started the necessary preparations for sending a mission of Japanese importers to Brazil in 1980, it said. The Brazilian ministers declared their intention of holding a Brazilian commercial and cultural exhibition in Tokyo in the same year. Both sides also expressed their willingness to examine concrete measures to expand trade between the two countries, taking into account the long-term advantages of a balanced growth of their trade flows.

The two countries also agreed to continue to confer about the possibility of broad financial, economic and technical cooperation on various projects and initiatives in such fields as agricultural development, mining and railway construction, it said. It was also agreed to hold the next ministerial meeting in Tokyo not later than 1981, it noted.

At the meeting, Japan was represented by Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michio Watanabe, International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki, Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama, and Takehiko Sagami, vice finance minister.

CARTER SEEN LOSING BLACK VOTE BY FIRING YOUNG

PY181829 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Newton Carlos commentary]

[Text] The removal of Andrew Young from his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations will revive old resentments. Young, a black, was removed because of pressure exerted by Israel in response to his having maintained personal contacts with Palestinians. This incident will revive conflicts between the most important minority groups in the United States: blacks and Jews. Serious conflicts between the two groups took place in the 60's as black Americans emphasized their identification with the Third World, especially with African Muslims.

This antagonism has surfaced again in view of the circumstances surrounding Young's removal. Yet, the situation now has some aggravating factors: Inflation in the United States is worsening the situation of black people, while the Jewish community continues to project a powerful image. Furthermore, the ouster of Young, a black, reveals the extent of Jewish power in the United States and contributes to worsening the anguish of the black community, which is already at the lowest level of American society. But there are 22 million blacks in the United States, that is, 10 percent of the U.S. population, and Carter was elected by a massive number of black votes, gained with Young's help. By removing Young, Carter may have lost votes which could be vital for his reelection in 1980.

DELEGATION TO BE SENT AS OBSERVER TO NANALINED CONFERENCE

PY180116 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Aug 79 p 5 PY

[Excerpts] The Brazilian Government will send a three-member delegation, headed by Paulo Lindenberg Sette, to the nonalined countries conference to be held in Havana from 28 August to 7 September. This information was provided by an Itamaraty source, who explained that Brazil will attend the conference as an observer, as it has always done since the foundation of the nonalined movement in Belgrade in 1961.

Itamaraty sources noted that the Brazilian Government's decision to send representatives to the nonalined countries conference will in no way influence Brazilian-Cuban relations. "Brazil was invited to send representatives, and it agreed to do so in accordance with its tradition of attending as an observer those conferences which are held at the level of foreign ministers every 2 years and at the level of chiefs of state every 3 years. The conference to be held in the coming weeks is just one of them."

ECONOMIST LANGONI APPOINTED TO CENTRAL BANK BOARD

PY180004 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 17 Aug 79 p 29 PY

[Excerpt] Economist Carlos Langoni was officially confirmed yesterday as a member of the Central Bank Board. Ernane Galves [president of the Central Bank] said that Langoni will be responsible for the Banking Operations Directorate. He gave this information as he arrived at the Finance Ministry to discuss with Minister Karlos Rischbieter other appointments to the Central Bank.

Participating on the Brazilian side were External Relations Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, Transport Minister Eliseu Resende, Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile, Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna, and Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals.

Ministers Fly to Sao Paulo

OW180027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0018 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Sao Paulo, Aug 17, KYODO--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda, International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki and Transport Minister Kinji Moriyama flew here Friday from Brasilia, where they attended the second Japan-Brazil ministerial conference Thursday.

Sonoda is scheduled to leave here Saturday afternoon for Lima, Peru, on the third leg of his current tour of Latin American countries. Esaki and Moriyama will go from here to the United States and France, respectively, via Rio de Janeiro.

Tokyo KYODO Reviews Talks

OW180345 Tokyo KYODO in English 0306 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Brasilia, Aug 17, KYODO--Japanese and Brazilian cabinet ministers completed two days of talks here Friday after agreeing to promote mutual cooperation for better bilateral relations.

Following a plenary session Thursday, the Japanese ministers met with their Brazilian counterparts separately to discuss ways to promote Japan's cooperation in Brazil's development projects, based on agreements reached between the two countries when former Brazilian President Ernesto Geisel visited Tokyo in September 1976, and new proposals made since then.

At the talks, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Watanabe agreed with his Brazilian counterpart to do their best to reach agreement as soon as possible on conditions and terms of a 5.1-billion yen loan Japan has pledged to extend to this South American country to help a Japanese-Brazilian joint company promote a project to develop farms in Minas Gerais state to grow soybeans, corn, wheat and coffee. They also agreed to study the feasibility of Japan's Norin Chukin Bank, a government-owned financial institution, providing a Brazilian bank with a 10-billion yen loan.

Meanwhile, Minister of International Trade and Industry Esaki, told Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy Cesar Cals that the governmental international cooperation agency would furnish part of funds needed for a projected capital increase of a Japan-Brazilian joint paper pulp manufacturing company in Brazil. In his talks with his counterpart Eliseu Resende, Transport Minister Moriyama agreed in principle to let the Brazilian Government use the $100 million loan Japan has pledged to extend to help finance construction of a new port in Praia Mole for expansion of Tubarao port.

During the two-day talks, the Japanese ministers asked for relaxation of Brazil's foreign investment controls so that Japan's investments in Brazil will be encouraged. Industry and Commerce Minister Joao Camilo Penna told Esaki at Friday's separate session that the Brazilian Government is considering amending the foreign investment law. Foreign Minister Sonoda, meanwhile, exchanged views with External Relations Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro on the international situation and diplomatic policies of the two nations. The third Japan-Brazil ministerial conference will be held in Tokyo in 1981.

CUBILLOS CALLS FOR JOINT DECLARATION AGAINST 3-MILE LIMIT

PY180135 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos sent a message to his Ecuadorean, Peruvian and Colombian counterparts stating the need for a joint declaration asserting their countries' rights and expressing their disagreement with regard to the U.S. policy of not respecting the 200-nautical-mile limit. These nations and Chile are members of the South Atlantic Treaty.

The message states: Your Excellency: I refer to the recent report about instructions given to U.S. ships and airplanes to challenge the maritime jurisdictions of other states which consider their territorial waters to extend further than 3 nautical miles and to declarations by U.S. officials confirming this report. I would like to suggest to your excellency the need for the countries which are members of the South Pacific system to release a declaration expressing disagreement with this U.S. policy and asserting their rights, not only because this policy ignores the validity of jurisdictional claims on which the progress toward a modern Law of the Sea is based and which are expressed in the 1958 Santiago Declaration on the 200-mile maritime zone, but also because it is a dangerous precedent which could be considered an instrument of pressure in the negotiations being carried out at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Stresses Bilateral Nature of Sea Outlet Question

PY181934 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 17 Aug (AFP)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said here today that Bolivia's desire to obtain a sea outlet must be discussed at the bilateral level and that any other course of action is wrong and unacceptable. Thus, the Chilean foreign minister answered journalists' questions regarding the proposal by new Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze to submit Bolivia's problem for the consideration of the coming OAS meeting, which will be held in La Paz in the next few months.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS AID TO NICARAGUA THROUGH LAES

PY171408 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0255 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 16 Aug (LATIN)--The Chilean Government will cooperate in the reconstruction of Nicaragua with contributions to the Latin American Economic System [LAES] for financing three specific projects, the local Foreign Ministry announced here today. An official spokesman reported that the aid will be applied in the medical and architectural sectors and for the renegotiation of the foreign debt. It was indicated that LAES is currently holding a meeting in Managua to create the action committees that will channel the aid which has been granted for specific projects by various countries of the continent to achieve the reconstruction of the Central American nation.

PATROL BOATS FROM BRAZIL TO BE DELIVERED IN AUG

PY171553 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0512 GMT 17 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] The Littoral and Merchant Marine Directorate has purchased 10 powerful patrol boats with sophisticated technical equipment from Brazil for coastal control. The first of the boats will arrive at the end of August. The boats will be assigned to some of the 13 maritime governorships which exist in the country.

ARGENTINE GENERAL VIOLA STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF YACYRETA

PY171835 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 16 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Text] "I am absolutely sure that Yacyreta will come true, "Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola said today after a long talk with President Stroessner at Government House. The visiting Argentine Army commander in chief stated his satisfaction over his visit to this country, the high Paraguayan decoration he received, the meeting with President Stroessner and other things.

"Paraguayan development is reaching high levels," Viola said and stressed that Paraguay is "a total friend of my nation and the two have common interests and a prevailing solidarity in everything." He added: "Our nations are permanently conducting material undertakings which are granted priority. At this point," he reasserted, "Paraguay and Argentina are engaged in the implementation of an immense, enormously significant project--Yacyreta. There is no doubt that this project will be of use because we are all convinced it is needed to further increase the historical bonds between the two nations."

Regarding his talks with President Stroessner, Viola said that "we have discussed many subjects. We certainly talked about Yacyreta. I am convinced that both Paraguay and Argentina view Yacyreta as a priority project, a project which will do much for the development of the two nations." Asked whether some agreement had been reached, Viola answered: "We reached no agreement because there is no disagreement."

General Viola was decorated at 1130 with the National Order of Merit in the grade of Grand Cross by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN, URUGUAYAN OFFICIALS--Brazilian Vice President Aureliano Chaves de Mendoza and the commander in chief of the Uruguayan Army, Lt Gen Luis Vicent Queirolo, are in the country to attend the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of Asuncion. [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 3 PY]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ECUADOR--Ramon Chavez, President of the Senate, and the Paraguayan delegation he headed to the inauguration of the Ecuadorean president have returned to the country. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 13 Aug 79 p 2 PY]

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACT APPRO[illegible]--The Chamber of Deputies met yesterday to ratify the approval of an agreement signe[illegible] between the government, PECTEN Paraguay Company and Trend Resources International Limited for the prospecting, exploration and exploitation of petroleum in the eastern region. It was reported that this agreement will require the investment of $4.2 million. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 9 Aug 79 p 6 PY]

JAPANESE DONATION--Foreign Minister Nogues and Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Naito exchanged diplomatic notes regarding an agreement by which the Japanese Government donated 1.5 billion yen for the construction of an agricultural and forest integral development center in the southern part of the country. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 26 Jul 79 p 12 PY]

FRG CREDIT--The FRG ambassador to Paraguay has reported that his country will soon grant a credit of DM 9 million for agricultural development in the San Pedro Department. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Aug 79 p 15 PY]

FRG ECONOMICS MINISTER LEAVES FOR BRAZIL

PA190031 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 18 Aug (AFP)--FRG Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff left for Brazil today after an official 3-day visit to Venezuela. During his stay Lambsdorff criticized certain OPEC positions and noted that he did not come to Venezuela in search of oil.

OPEC does not always consider the world economy whose evolution is, however, a condition of general well-being, the minister stated at a banquet given in his honor by the German-Venezuelan Chamber of Commerce. "We are all responsible for the energy problem" he said, "and the important thing is that each one plays his proper role and that abrupt price hikes are also averted."

Lambsdorff is currently on a tour of Latin America which has taken him to Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela. The last two legs of his tour are Brazil and Argentina. He met in Caracas yesterday with Minister Luis Ugueto (finance); Manuel Quijada (development); Humbeto Calderon Berti (energy and mines); and Jose Alberto Zambrano (foreign affairs). Contrary to what was expected, he was not received by President Luis Herrera (whose schedule this week included lunch with Miss Universe, Venezuelan Maritza Sayalero), but Lambsdorff described his visit as "positive."

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAES MEETING IN MANAGUA

PA181822 Caracas VENPRES in Spanish 1415 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Caracas, 18 Aug (VENPRES)--The Venezuelan delegation to the Latin American Economic System (LAES] meeting left today for Managua. Venezuelan ambassador to the OAS, Hilarion Cardozo, and the director general of the Foreign Ministry's international cooperation sector, Absdrubal Aguilar, left for a 2-day visit to Nicaragua where they will participate in the action committee's installation. The action committee will be installed by Violeta de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo, Daniel Ortega and Moises Hassan, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The LAES action committee will draft the plans for the assistance to be given by its member countries to Nicaragua's reconstruction efforts.

The Venezuelan commission also includes Alfredo Caraballo of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, Alfredo Enrique Vargas of the Foreign Trade Institute and Marisol Black of the Venesuelan Office of Coordination and Planning.

BROADCASTERS CONDEMN MOVE TO ARREST RUMBOS CHIEF

PA180115 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan Radio Broadcasting Industry Chamber has issued a communique in connection with a judge's order to arrest Nicolas Colmenares. According to the broadcasting group, the warrant against Nicolas Colmenares constitutes cause for concern.

Colmenares is Radio Rumbos' executive director as well as the broadcasting chamber's treasurer and adviser, a post he has held for the past 13 years.

The communique says that upon learning of this development, the organization immediately underscored the danger posed by this measure. As an unavoidable duty, it offers its strongest solidarity and firmest support for Colmenares. The communique asks all public powers, particularly the judicial branch, to correct this action and immediately amend this move, which is cause for concern among all broadcasters.

NO AGREEMENT REACHED ON PRICE OF GAS TO U.S.

PA181610 Paris AFP in Spanish 0418 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 17 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Ministry [as received] of Foreign Relations reported today that "it has been impossible to reach a price agreement" in the negotiations for selling Mexican gas to the United States. The ministry explained in an official communique that negotiators of the two governments have held six meetings since last February to find criteria for fixing the price of Mexican gas acceptable to both countries.

According to this criteria, it was said, the negotiations would be the basis for an eventual commercial contract between the State Petroleum Enterprise [PEMEX] and the U.S. petroleum distribution companies that sell associated gas [gas asociado].

According to the Foreign Relations Ministry, Mexico will maintain the criterion of relating the price of gas "to that of the fuels that it replaces and which are quoted in the international (?market)."

The Mexican Government has foreseen that the associated gas that [word indistinct] (?produced) here will receive maximum utilization for domestic use.

It is felt that possible sales to the United States would be restricted to a limited amount of surplus fuel that Mexico is not able to utilize fully "with the understanding that gas deliveries would be reduced, or would cease entirely, as domestic consumption increases," it was officially explained here.

The Mexican authorities believe that the initial volume of gas, which would eventually be suspended, to be supplied to the United States would be around 300 million cubic feet per day instead of the 2 billion considered in 1977.

It has been foreseen that PEMEX' sale price to U.S. companies would be subject to revision every 3 months in accordance with criteria previously agreed to by the two governments.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has indicated that the purpose of government negotiations with the United States "is that of seeking mutually acceptable criteria for the initial determination of prices and norms and for their periodic revision, which would be the basis for fixing a concrete price."

The Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations today denied that President Lopez Portillo had suggested or admitted that negotiations for the sale of Mexican gas to the United States were linked to other matters such as the issues of undocumented Mexicans who enter the U.S. and bilateral trade relations.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Mexico City, 16 Aug (AFP)--Three new Mexican ambassadors were appointed today by President Jose Lopez Portillo. They are Roberto Rosenzweig Diaz to the Netherlands, Juan Gallardo Moreno to Portugal, and Hector Perez Gallardo to El Salvador. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2008 GMT 16 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LABOR CRISIS IN LIMON PROVINCE

Fuel Distribution 'Almost Normal'

PA171511 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Officials of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] have announced that fuel distribution throughout the country is almost normal. They explained that in (?Ochomogo) and Limon, tank trucks are being filled by Public Works and Transport Ministry workers, civil guards and truckers.

Update on Strike

PA171853 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[By special correspondent Fernando Escobar]

[Text] Five strikes have been declared illegal in Limon Province. They are [word indistinct], port and railroads workers, [?JAP] farm, the [?DONDECA] subsidiary. The Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] and the (Ostosa) movie house situation is being analyzed. The Limon Labor Council is expected to decide today on the status of the strikes called at the Tony Facio Hospital and RECOPE. The municipal workers agreed yesterday, in a general assembly, to join the strike called by seven unions and a subsidiary here in Limon Province. A news conference was held yesterday afternoon with the participation of representatives from the Limon Workers' Federation and the striking unions. The news conference was also attended by a member of the National Teachers' Association [ANDE] and another from the [word indistinct].

The [words indistinct] deputies arrived in this conflict-ridden province as advisers to the General Workers' Confederation. At the Tony Facio Hospital, outpatient service has been suspended. However, personnel attend to their jobs regularly and, besides attending their many patients, they also accept new patients. Therefore, this strike could be considered a phantom strike.

Representatives of the Limon Workers' Federation said that if the existing labor crisis in Limon is not solved, the strikes begun in Limon will spread to other parts of the province and the country and that they are expecting a strike at the La Fortuna and La Estrella Valley banana ranches. Members of the Civil Guard have been loading banana boxes at the port facilities of the Port Administration Board on the Atlantic seaboard. However, it is possible that they will not be able to continue once they run out of boxes since cardboard industry workers who have been on strike since last Tuesday are no longer producing the usual 300,000 boxes daily.

We must also add that Limon Workers' Federation leaders said yesterday at a press conference that they are willing to negotiate with the government and expect government labor authorities to come to Limon to negotiate on the spot with the leaders of the seven labor unions and a subsidiary which have been on strike since last Tuesday.

The fuel supply in Limon is steady and most gas stations operated normally yesterday. This is because engineers and the 20 RECOPE workers who did not join the strike have been selling diesel and gasoline in Limon Province. They have also shipped fuel to Turrialba and San Jose. Rumors are also circulating that President Rodrigo Carazo will come to Limon Province today. However, there is no official statement regarding this.

## Civil Guard-Strikers 'Incident'

PA171955 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1920 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] A few minutes ago some 800 people took part in a march at the [words indistinct]. The march ended in a meeting before Port Administration Board for the Economic Development of the Atlantic Coast [JAPDEVA] installations. Serious incidents took place following a certain amount of provocation by the strikers against the few workers who did not strike. This caused the Civil Guard to emerge from the JAPDEVA installations and clear the two docks close to the port installations. [words indistinct]

## Communist Union's Strike Threat

PA180426 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The communist General Workers Confederation (CGT) has threatened to declare a nationwide strike in Costa Rica unless the government accedes to the demands presented by 7,000 workers who went on strike in Puerto Limon Tuesday. CGT Secretary General Rodrigo Paniagua warned that unless the labor conflict at the Atlantic port is solved in 3 days, "severe measures, such as support for the port workers, may be taken." Paniagua said the CGT has 45,000 workers and if the government and its institutions fail to give due attention to the strike in Limon, other members might be called upon to strike. Paniagua said the intention is to exert pressure on the executive branch and other parties involved in the problems at the Caribbean port while at the same time requesting solutions to other problems affecting other government workers, "and if this matter is not favorably resolved, it may lead to a nationwide strike."

The presidency in San Jose has stated that "the direct threat of paralysis made by the labor leader would seriously endanger the social and economic stability of the country, which is facing problems resulting from the energy crisis." Although the strike decreed by seven basic service unions in Limon entered its fourth day today, the government has sent no emissaries to negotiate with the strike leaders.

## Roadblocks to Halt Strikebreakers

PA180046 Puerto Limon Radio Casino in Spanish 2236 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] We are just back from the airport, where a plane with 32 workers from Golfito and Puntarenas, especially hired to work at [words indistinct] and piers, just landed. A group of workers from the Atlantic Railroad Company, RECOPE, JAPDEVA and other organizations who knew about this went to the airport to protest the arrival of the workers from Golfito and Puntarenas.

[Words indistinct] made things impossible for the workers and authorities [words indistinct] smashing cars and setting up roadblocks. The workers had to go back to the airport.

Civil Guard units have been sent to the site of disturbances to protect the workers from Golfito and Puntarenas. We are sure they are not going to get through because of the roadblocks. We hardly managed to get through [words indistinct] some 500 meters, from where we were able to return to our studio.

## Ultimatum to Strikebreakers

PA182215 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The Federation of Workers of Limon told our correspondent that it will not guarantee the physical safety of workers going to work in Limon. We do not want violence but the government is provoking us, the leaders of the federation stated. The federation has warned everyone thinking about going to work in Limon not to do so because there would definitely be violence.

It has been reported that at 2100 this evening another plane will arrive bringing more workers hired by the compsnies whose workers are on indefinite strike. The strikers erected barricades in Cieneguita to prevent 75 workers from Puntarenas, from going to the port installations to work under JAPDEVA. The road to the airport has been closed 600 meters from the airport by strikers and residents.

Communist deputies Rodrigo Urena and Mario (Demanos) parked their vehicles across the road to prevent the 75 workers from getting through. There was a heated exchange between Urena and the Puntarenas workers hired by JAPDEVA. They said they had come to work for the sake of working and not to break any strike and that they do not have enough money to feed their children. Urena responded by saying that the people of Limon too want a salary increase to be able to feed their children. The communist deputies warned the Puntarenas workers not to work in Limon.

Limon labor Judge Adrian Paniagua has declared the strikes being carried out at the outpatient section of the Bonifacio Hospital and the Social Security Hospital illegal.

The strikes at the cardboard factory and at Estibadores S.A. have not yet been declared illegal. The strike at the Costa Rican Oil Refinery has been declared unqualified [incompetente] so it can be handled by the San Jose authorities.

The strikers in Limon told us that the labor minister should go to Limon to see the true situation in that province. She should not rely on telephone calls and false reports. She has to come, but if she is not capable of solving the Limon problem, let another government official do it.

The strikers also said that there was almost a tragedy when the plane bringing the Puntarenas workers was about to land because the people of the community of Cieneguita, which is a very hot-blooded place, ran onto the landing strip.

The Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers has stated through its education affairs secretary, Miguel Angel Calderon, that deputies must come to Limon because they represent the people. Calderon said the presence of Liberation Party and communist legislators in Limon does not represent a political situation for the strikers and that they represent mediation to the conflict, as they should. He noted that this is not a political strike and that the strike is total. Calderon said that at noon today a telegram was sent to President Carazo asking him to intervene in the Limon strike. Asked about the position of the government, Calderon said it has always agreed to talks with labor groups and pointed out that if President Carazo goes to Limon or sends emissaries to talk, the strike will be suspended.

Several Puerto Limon legislators interviewed this morning stated that the strike in their region started because of the needs of the workers and it has no ideological orientation. They said the extreme left is taking over the movement and is thus damaging the workers' recovery demands.

Several Limon legislators this afternoon urged the united people's comrades to withdraw from the conflict to prove that they are interested in the demands of the strikers.

It has been reported in legislative circles that it is possible that the Limon conflict may get worse because the organized neighborhood groups are prepared to go out on strike also. The labor leaders at the banana plantations say that if the strike is not solved soon they will go on strike too.

It was stated today in congress that the most serious thing about the strike in Limon is that it could affect the entire country because the most important means of communication and production in the country are there.

Police-Strikers Clash

PA182248 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Violence has broken out in Puerto Limon, where civil guardsmen and strikers have clashed. Beginning at 0915 today there was tear gas, stoning and arrests. At least a dozen persons were injured, including guardsmen and strikers. Business establishments have closed down in Puerto Limon. Many shopwindows were broken and looting ensued. Many people were overcome by tear gas.

The strike in Puerto Limon and the related incidents appear to indicate that the communists are totally in control.

Shortly after 0900 violence broke out when civil guardsmen attempted to remove barricades erected by the strikers. The civil guardsmen had warned the strikers to remove the roadblocks, but the strikers did not heed the warning. Civil guardsmen in riot gear removed the barricades, but encountered resistance by the strikers. This led to serious clashes, a toll as yet unknown of persons injured on both sides and many arrests.

Hernandez-Labor Leaders Meeting

PA190342 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Fernando Escobar report]

[Text] Rodolfo Hernandez Mata, the government's special envoy, met with several labor leaders at 1600 today and exchanged views in an effort to find a solution to the indefinite strike that workers in Puerto Limon called last Tuesday. The situation in Puerto Limon is returning to normal and so far there is calm in the city after this morning's incidents between civil guardsmen and striking workers. A recess was called later this afternoon after an initial exchange of views between the government envoy and the workers.

Hardened Negotiating Position

PA192219 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2115 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Telephone report by Norma Umana from Puerto Limon--recorded]

[Excerpts] The situation in Puerto Limon is getting worse by the minute. Police are using tear gas against demonstrators who have set up roadblocks, using big trees, on the highway to the airport at a point known as Las Cruces. Our mobile unit has had to move away from the area to escape the effects of the tear gas.

The situation in Puerto Limon is at a standstill inasmuch as the workers refuse to talk to Mr Peralta, a government legal adviser. They say he has no power to make decisions. They also said that Public Works and Transportation Minister Rodolfo Mendez Mata did not keep his promise to see that the strikers arrested yesterday were released. This has made the workers harden their negotiating position with the government on a solution to the situation.

50 Wounded, 100 Arrested

PA192221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[By Abelardo Garcia]

[Excerpt] San Jose, 19 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Approximately 50 persons were injured, 12 of them wounded by bullets, during the disturbances staged by striking workers in Limon, Costa Rica's main Atlantic port. Four policemen and eight civilians were treated at the hospital and three of them had to be transferred to the capital in view of the serious bullet wounds sustained.

It is presumed that the strikers fired the bullets because the civil guardsmen were unarmed. Before the disturbances occurred, a gunshop was attacked by inhabitants of the region.

In addition to those wounded, approximately 40 persons were treated for blows and bruises caused by stone-throwing demonstrators. Other persons were affected by tear gas used by the police.

The government affirmed that persons using arms of various caliber had fired on police from a distance of approximately 150 meters.

Port authorities arrested approximately 100 persons in the wake of the disturbances.

Carazo Address to Nation

PA200409 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0206 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

["Address to Costa Rican People" by President Rodrigo Carazo delivered in San Jose--live]

[Text] Good evening, Costa Ricans. At 1320 on 14 August, six trade unions called a strike in Puerto Limon. The people at first thought that it was an action in support of labor demands. But from the beginning it was clearly established that the strike was unjustified and pursued goals that had nothing to do with labor inasmuch as the demands of the trade unions involved in the strike either had been resolved favorably, or were in the process of being resolved, or were simply illegal.

Let us look at the facts: Limon Port and Railroad Workers Union--this union was demanding the signing of a collective labor agreement without the intervention of JAPDEVA. On 9 August attorney Alvaro Montero and the union's board of directors visited Labor Minister Estela Quesada to discuss a legal issue regarding JAPDEVA's intervention in the approval of collective labor agreements signed between private enterprises and the union. Minister Quesada studied the case and shared their view. She immediately got in touch with JAPDEVA's executive president and, together they analyzed the situation. On the next day, 10 August, Minister Quesada received the following telegram:

In view of the fact that JAPDEVA has no legal right to intervene in the collective labor agreement between the [name indistinct] company and trade unions, we will make no objection to the agreements about to be signed between ESTIBASA [stevedores federation] and the trade union since this is absolutely the responsibility of the management and workers. However, we do make the observation that the agreement should not affect the good and efficient port operations nor be against the regulations and administrative norms established or issued by JAPDEVA. Yours truly, Juan Francisco Montealegre, executive president of JAPDEVA.

Minister Quesada immediately sent a copy of the telegram to attorney Montero and, through the Labor Ministry office in Puerto Limon, the telegram was read to the trade union's secretary general. This cleared up the difficulty that the trade union had referred to as obstacle to signing the collective labor agreement. The agreement was signed at the Labor Ministry's offices on 14 August. Thus, it is clear that there was foresight and dialog on the part of the government and that the strike was unjustified.

Atlantic Banana Workers Union (UBA)--This union was demanding: 1) a wage increase on the same level as in other loading companies; 2) the right to negotiate freely without JAPDEVA intervention; 3) renegotiation of articles it claimed the company had violated.

On 15 August ESTIBASA manager Mariano Zuniga and the union's representatives signed an agreement to find a solution to the strike which was satisfactory to both parties, thus ending the conflict. It is obvious that there was foresight and that the strike was unjustified.

JAPDEVA Workers Union--This union was demanding: 1) respect for workers' rights; 2) a general wage increase.

There has been constant dialog between JAPDEVA workers and administrative officials. Relations have been harmonious and communication between the administration and workers has existed at all times. Precisely at 1400 on 14 August, the union's representatives met with JAPDEVA's president to begin negotiations for a possible wage increase. However, to everyone's surprise the union's secretary general did not attend the meeting to discuss the wage increase but instead attended a FETRAL [Limon Workers Federation] meeting where the strike was decided. In view of this, the members of the union's board and JAPDEVA had to postpone the negotiations. It is obvious that there was dialog and foresight and that the strike was unjustified.

Atlantic National Railroad Company Workers Union--This union was demanding: 1) payment of benefits for the change of JAPDEVA to [word indistinct]; 2) signing of a collective labor agreement.

About 2 and 1/2 years ago, the former government ruled that the payment of these benefits was illegal because it involved a state institution.

Regarding the signing of the collective labor agreement, it is known that the attorney general's office ruled a few months ago that the state and its institutions are not authorized to sign collective labor agreements. Rulings by the attorney general's office are obligatory for state institutions; therefore, this labor agreement cannot be signed. It is obvious that there was foresight and dialog and that the strike was unjustified.

Oil and Chemistry Workers Union--This union demanded: 1) a wage increase; 2) approval of a plan for the clasification of jobs. On 13 August the union's board of directors signed with attorney Fernando Ortuno, executive president of the Costa Rican Oil Refinery (RECOPE) an agreement by which the refinery granted a wage increase of 200 colones monthly. It is obvious that there was dialog and foresight and that the strike was unjustified.

The Union of Oil, Chemical and Related Workers--This union demanded: 1) a wage increase; 2) fulfillment of the plan of preliminary grading [precalificacion] in the evaluation of posts.

On Monday, 13 August, in the presence of a Labor Ministry official, Miss (Lilia Chavez Varela), the board of directors of the union signed with RECOPE Executive President Fernando Urcuyo an agreement under which the institution granted a wage increase of 200 colones per month to the rank and file and [word indistinct] to the wage scale. It is clear that there had been dialog and foresight and at no time was the strike justified.

Union of workers of the (Bonifacio) Hospital and affiliates of UNDECA [not further identified; presumably Union of Social Security Workers]--this union demanded: 1) correction of deficiencies of the Limon hospital which, they claimed, cause deficient service; 2) a wage increase.

Regarding equipment required to improve the hospital's service, this equipment was ordered from abroad some time ago, and part of it has already arrived in the country.

Regarding the wage increase, the executive president of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund on 14 August had scheduled a meeting with the board of directors of the National Union of Employees of the Costa Rican Social Security Fund to discuss a wage increase for all officials and employees of the institution. It is clear that there had been dialog and foresight and that at no time was the strike justified.

Although the requests presented in the corresponding petition had been satisfactorily resolved, the unions which I have mentioned declared a strike on 14 August. These unions were joined by the union of employees of the cardboard box factory. This union had no dispute with the company and has had a collective contract in effect for the past 6 months. Nevertheless, it, too, joined the strike. It is clear that there had been dialog and foresight and that at no time was the strike justified.

It is public knowledge that deputies of the Legislative (?Assembly) have been at the head and in the frontline of the movement. Two communist deputies and two deputies of the National Liberation Party have been the promoters of the strike. They participated actively in the erection of barricades in the streets of Limon. They criticized the law in public meetings, and they advised the unions on acts of violence against the economy and against Costa Rica's institutions and democratic regime.

The city of Limon has witnessed the participation in this movement of innumerable agitators who are from outside the community and the country has seen with surprise how violence is being encouraged and practiced. Business establishments are attacked for the purpose of obtaining weapons. The country is threatened with total paralysis and attacks are made on the lives of civil guardsmen.

Ever since the beginning of this administration, we have said that the rulings of the courts must be respected. When a strike is declared illegal, the government cannot ignore the court's ruling. Chaos cannot be permitted to be introduced because a few promote it to satisfy their personal or partisan interests.

Limon has witnessed threats against workers, a great number of whom wish to offer their services to the companies that employ them. We know for certain that for the past several years there has been international interest in advising Costa Rica's communist labor unions. We are not going to negotiate while the strike is in force. The state institutions will negotiate with representatives of the labor unions as soon as order and legality are restored.

It has been clearly proved in this speech that the requests of the unions had already been met; therefore, there was no motive of any kind for the strike. The only request which was pending was that presented to JAPDEVA since the secretary of that union joined the strike when the talks were just beginning. Therefore, there is no request on the list which the public institutions or private enterprises have failed to subject to negotiation. Therefore, workers of good faith should know that, as a new demonstration of respect and sincerity, we are ready for dialog as soon as this subversive movement is ended. Meanwhile, our position will be firm.

In order to avoid chaos, we call upon responsible labor union leaders to avoid being the instruments of political interests, whether domestic or international, which are alien to their role as representatives of the workers. This is a subversive political movement against our institutions planned with the aid of national political leaders and international agitators linked to the former. The government of the republic, loyal guardian of the public institutions and of the Costa Rican democratic regime, denounces these acts and promises the country that no power or force, whether domestic or international, and no [word indistinct] among national political leaders, will prevent it or frighten it from doing its duty.

In these months of government, we have been the victims of attacks of all kinds from these obscure and antipatriotic forces--forces which put their political party above the fatherland. We have kept silent and continued to work. But when these strange national or international forces endanger the peace of our institutions, the Costa Rican democratic regime, and the values and traditions of our people, we cannot remain silent. We are going to act.

The government of the republic has decided to declare personae non grata the first secretary and second secretary and the cultural attache of the Soviet Embassy in our capital and has asked these diplomatic officials to leave the national territory immediately.

To private enterprises we offer our protection. To state entities we offer our support for their activities. Of the people of Limon, we ask for calm and full cooperation with the authorities. Of all conscientious citizens of the country, we ask support.

## EL SALVADOR

### PRESIDENT ROMERO ANNOUNCES LIBERALIZATION MEASURES

PA172015 Paris AFP in Spanish 0455 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 16 Aug (AFP)--One does not fight with the big fellows, President Carlos Humberto Romero said here today when asked to comment on statements made in the United States by Viron Vaky, U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Vaky visited El Salvador recently. On his arrival to Washington he had harsh words for Romero's administration and said that a situation similar to Nicaragua could develop if far-reaching political measures are not taken. When Romero was asked to comment he said that "the opinions of other persons deserve all my respect." In a news conference Romero announced electoral law reforms to facilitate the participation of opposition parties in the municipal and legislative elections to be held in this country in March. He also said that he will invite a delegation from the OAS to supervise the elections. He said that the Salvadoran Red Cross and the Human Rights Commission are authorized to visit prisons to determine whether there are any political prisoners. He said that he has given instructions so that all Salvadorans living abroad, for political reasons, can return to the country. This was interpreted as an amnesty even though legally there are no exiles. Romero said he had taken these measures in order to facilitate the country's democratic opening.

El Salvador will hold municipal elections in March and presidential elections in 1982. Romero said that his party, the National Conciliation Party, could nominate a civilian on that occasion.

Reforms 'Not Product of Pressure'

PA200253 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1949 GMT 17 Aug 79 PA

[By Rosendo Majano H.]

[Text] San Salvador, 17 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Thus far there has been no reaction from the opposition political parties to yesterday's announcement by Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero regarding electoral law reforms to facilitate the participation of those groups in the March 1980 elections. On that occasion, the Salvadorans will elect 54 deputies and alternates and 241 municipal councilmen. The traditional opposition parties--the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and National Democratic Union (UDN)--have said that they will not go to the polls because "a climate of repression, absence of liberties and general violations of all citizens' rights still prevail in the country."

In the last elections for deputies and mayors more than 1 year ago, those political groups did not participate, alleging that guarantees for free elections did not exist.

In the past few hours President Romero announced electoral law reforms, the resignation of the three leaders of the Central Electoral Council (CCE)--the top authority on elections in the country--and instructions for immigration authorities to permit the return of Salvadoran exiles who had left for political reasons. The president said that there have never been obstacles preventing the return of such fellow citizens, contrary to what has been stated. The chief of state said he hoped that these measures will "pacify the spirits."

In the past few years El Salvador has been gripped by a wave of violence which in 1 year alone resulted in 450 political killings. Last Thursday, for example, several workers and an engineer were killed in northern San Salvador, 3 blocks from the downtown sector, without anyone knowing who committed the crimes.

After a press conference at the Presidential Palace, General Romero stated that the political concessions made by his government and announced in that press conference might elicit a positive attitude from the opposition parties, although he did not dismiss the possibility of negative reactions on the part of those who, he said, seek to attain political power through violence.

Diverse political circles have greeted Romero's announcement with reservations. Thus far there have been no comments, although they are expected in the next few hours.

The president stated that the armed forces are the guarantors of the pureness of future elections and are vigilant to protect Salvadoran democracy from attacks by international subversion. Romero told ACAN-EFE that the electoral measures agreed to by his government are not the product of international pressure, but "political concessions which have been maturing since February of this year."

While the current administration which has been in power for 2 years seeks to pacify the country with measures such as those announced, extreme leftist and rightist groups are pursuing the bloodbath which causes great concern to Salvadorans. However, there is a glimpse of hope after the storm. The national dialog called by Romero to end the wave of violence is about to end. The government revealed that the agreements reached during the dialog among Salvadoran sectors will bear fruit soon.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY URGE LEFTISTS TO UNITE

PA192217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1646 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[By Norberto Gallego]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Aug (AFP)--Leftist circles here have commented that the Sandinist front, which took power in Nicaragua 1 month ago, has advised the three guerrilla groups operating in El Salvador to coordinate their political activity with an eye toward uniting. According to the reports, the Sandinist proposal was opposed by the Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), whose political arm is the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR), the most important leftist group in El Salvador.

The other guerrilla groups which have recently stepped up their activities are the Revolutionary People's Army (ERP), which expresses itself politically through the 28 February Popular Leagues [Ligas Populares 28 de Febrero], and the National Resistance (RN), which is linked to the groups that make up the United Popular Action Front (FAPU).

The three groups dispute each other's revolutionary legitimacy in a country that has been jolted by the events in neighboring Nicaragua.

The university, a stronghold of the left, is overflowing with Sandinist slogans, posters and flags. Spokesmen for each organization try to shout down the spokesmen of the others, demonstrating the lack of unity which prevails within the left. The ties between Salvadoran leftists and the Sandinists are longstanding; Farabundo Marti, the founder of communism in El Salvador, was Augusto Sandino's lieutenant in the 1920's.

RIGHTIST WHITE WARRIORS UNION THREATENS MASS MEDIA

PA192001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2045 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (AFP)--The self-styled White Warriors Union (UGB), an extreme rightwing organization, has threatened several mass media here with violence unless they publish its communiques. In a bulletin sent to a major radio network, UGB claims responsibility for all assassinations of leftists and priests.

It advises that unless its bulletins are published, it will take drastic measures against the media or their executives.

U.S. EXECUTIVE HELD HOSTAGE BY TEXTILE FACTORY STRIKERS

PA182232 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1745 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Officials of the U.S. Embassy and the Salvadoran Labor Ministry have failed in the past few hours in an effort to deliver medicine to U.S. executive William Boorstein, who is being held hostage along with three Salvadorans by strikers at the Apex textile factory.

A group of diplomats and ministry representatives went to the factory, 12 km east of here, with an ambulance to try to convince the workers, who are demanding more wages, of the serious condition of the U.S. manager, who is suffering from a cardiac ailment and is recovering from pneumonia.

In view of the strikers' refusal, they decided today to request mediation by the Salvadoran Red Cross.

## GUATEMALA

### VILLAGRAN KRAMER SAYS BELIZE ISSUE TO BE SETTLED BY 1980

PA192007 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1854 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 18 Aug (EFE)--Belize will be independent by 1980 pursuant to a decision by Great Britain and Guatemala, Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer told the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO today.

Villagran added that tripartite negotiations will begin before the end of the year, and Guatemala's only demand will be that a 15-km strip be ceded so it can have access to the Caribbean.

Talks will begin after a new administration is elected in Belize. "A resolution should be reached by early 1980. The dispute must be settled. It is not fair to keep nations waiting," he added.

According to British sources, so far the main obstacle to independence for Belize, an autonomous British territory, has been Guatemala's claim of sovereignty.

### POLICE FIRE ON DEMONSTRATORS; SEVEN WOUNDED

PA180349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0306 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 17 Aug (AFP)--Guatemalan police broke up a demonstration this afternoon in San Marcos, 250 km west of here. Seven persons were wounded when police opened fire.

The demonstration, which was to protest the increase in urban bus fares, had not been authorized.

National Police Director German Chupina tonight ordered the dismissal of the policemen who opened fire. They will be turned over to the courts. The measure also includes the town's police chief, who commanded the platoon which dispersed the demonstration with gunfire.

## NICARAGUA

### REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF PANAMA'S GEN OMAR TORRIJOS

#### Robelo Welcoming Speech

PA182300 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1759 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Nicaraguan junta member Alfonso Robelo Callejas at rally in Revolution Plaza to welcome Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard]

[Excerpts] Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard; Comrade Marcel Salamin, Panamanian ambassador to our people; comrade members of the Panamanian National Guard who are accompanying General Torrijos today; comrade leaders of the Sandinist revolution; Nicaraguan brothers:

On behalf of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, I bring a fraternal embrace for Gen Omar Torrijos, leader and top figure of the Panamanian revolution.

Yesterday BARRICADA, the official organ of our vanguard, the glorious Sandinist National Liberation Front, carried a headline which clearly expresses what we feel today: "A Brother Is Visiting Us."

General Torrijos is a brother to us. The Panamanian people, the Government of Panama and its indisputable mentor, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, have occupied a very outstanding, a very prominent place in the struggle for liberation waged by all the Nicaraguan people.

We must all be aware that, in parallel with the armed insurrection of all sectors of our people, a political struggle was carried out in the international sphere. In that political struggle, Panama was our main ally. [applause]

Panama was among the first countries to break relations with the corrupt and genocidal Somoza regime. [applause] Panama has been the first country to recognize the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. It was through the offices of the Panamanian delegation to the OAS that our comrade and foreign minister, Father d'Escoto, was able to have his voice heard at that forum to repudiate and reveal to all America the atrocities of the Somoza dictatorship. [applause]

We are all aware of the extraordinary combat spirit of the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade. We all remember, with true pride, Hugo Spadafora, that almost legendary commander of the southern front. [applause]

The fighting by the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade was a great contribution to the struggle of all Nicaraguan sectors. Now that we are beginning our reconstruction, we have already received from our Panamanian brothers manifestations of solidarity and true aid. In the health sector, Panamanian doctors are present in various Nicaraguan cities. Everyone knows that the police force will receive training in the fraternal Republic of Panama. [applause] Many of you will already have seen the 10 patrol cars painted in glorious black and red, which will be going into service to provide order and security for the citizens of Managua. [applause] We are also going to receive motorcycles. Therefore, our Panamanian brothers are giving generously toward the reconstruction of Nicaragua.

In modern times the Panamanian revolution is linked to the Sandinist revolution. Panama, under General Torrijos' leadership, enforced respect for its sacred right to self-determination. Nicaragua, through the Sandinist revolution, with the participation of all the people, today is in charge of its own destiny. [applause] Panama, through the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties, achieved total national integrity. Similarly, Nicaragua, by expropriating the assets of the genocidal Somoza--who is and has always been a foreigner in our country--has also achieved total national integrity. [applause]

That is why we announce to the Nicaraguan people today that we have accepted Panamanian President Aristides Royos' invitation for members of the junta of government to visit his country when the Torrijos-Carter treaties go into effect on 1 October, when the glorious Panamanian flag will be raised on Ancon Hill as the symbol of the complete recovery of jurisdiction over the former Canal Zone. [applause]

Only 29 days ago we victoriously entered this revolutionary plaza. On that occasion, we saw shining faces, the result of the new independence which had come to all the Nicaraguan people. We are moving rapidly toward normalization. We are moving rapidly toward a new Nicaragua. Only 29 days have gone by. We are moving toward a different society, one that is more equalitarian. We should all understand clearly that our revolution is socialist, but socialist with freedom, and that there is room for each and every true Nicaraguan who wants to fight for this new Nicaragua. [applause]

We all know that errors have been made. We are human. We will again make mistakes on occasion, but we will always speak frankly to the people and tell them the truth. We will tell them of our problems and point out the possible solutions.

The social, political and economic reconstruction of Nicaragua is coming. The task of reconstruction is gigantic, but it will be achieved because there is solid unity among our people--unity between the people and the government; unity between the people and the army. At this time there is no room for sectarianism. Sectarianism is Somozism. [applause] Similarly, this revolution has room only for honesty. We will be implacable in the face of dishonesty. Our country must use all its resources to move forward and to give the people those benefits which they truly need and which they are demanding. [shouts of "Viva!"]

Within a few days the emergency decree will have been in effect for 1 month. This will mark the end of the emergency plan, of the period of emergency. There has been a transition from a period of war, in which military controls were logical and necessary, to a period of a government of unity, a Government of National Reconstruction. Therefore, today I have the honor of announcing to all the Nicaraguan people that Comrade Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Sandinist army. [applause]

In conclusion, I wish to say that the revolutionary mystique and the dignity of the Panamanian and Nicaraguan peoples constitute a guarantee of a future that will be different from the past, one in which there will be social justice, freedom and peace.

Here, in this memorable revolutionary plaza, the two fraternal peoples of Panama and Nicaragua are intertwined. [applause]

General Torrijos, in this memorable plaza, your slogan "Erect or Dead, but Never on our Knees" is linked to our Sandinist slogan "Free Fatherland or Death." Long live Panama! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live free Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live General Sandino! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live Victoriano Lorenzo! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live General Torrijos! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the Sandinist front! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the people of Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"]

Torrijos' Managua Rally Speech

PA190336 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1814 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at a rally in Revolution Plaza]

[Excerpts] Comrades of the junta of government, comrade Sandinists, Nicaraguan people: I do not know how many thousands of people are in this square. All I can see is that in your expressions there is sympathy, confidence and optimism over the reconstruction of the fatherland and in your new government of the past 30 days.

I want to clear up any confusion that might exist regarding my presence here. The confusion stems from the fact that you want to honor me, when I am the one who should be honored to be here. We who were invited to this country feel it is a great honor to be the guest of a brave nation which forced the tyrant to leave the country in a shameless stampede. We are being distinguished by a people who at this moment constitute the most dignified nation in America and which is honoring us with an invitation and allowing us to be present here. [applause]

You are the ones who honored this country by allowing a brigade of volunteers from Panama who, of their own free will and asking no one for permission, joined the liberation struggle you had undertaken. With your example you are teaching many historic lessons to this continent. You, the Nicaraguan people, have made it possible for Panama and me to be here and to participate in the liberation struggle through all the efforts mentioned here by our distinguished Comrade Robelo.

You must be aware that the world is following your actions. What is most admirable in the Nicaraguan people is the great capacity to forgive that you have shown toward the most unscrupulous assassins ever seen in Latin America. [applause] But a capacity to forgive shows the dignity and courage of a nation. Those who cannot forgive are vile. You are setting an example so great that I can assure you, without fear of making a mistake, that Nicaragua does not need anyone to teach them anything. We can learn a great deal from you. [applause]

The social price paid by the people is profound and sublime; it is deeply human. Nicaraguans contributed their own lives for their liberation, so nobody can come here and impose conditions. [applause, shouts of "Long live Omar Torrijos"]

Thank you, Nicaraguan people, because homage by this nation has great significance. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to see that the cause of the Panamanian people and government could march along the same wide avenues of dignity as the avenues that took the combatants and people to the bunker and made the criminal leave in haste with nothing to stop him. [laughter, applause] Thanks, congratulations. And only go to your knees to mourn your dead. They deserve the respect and admiration of America; only before them should you kneel. Thanks. [applause]

Rifle Presentation Ceremony

PA182350 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Commander Luis Carrion, member of the Sandinist People's Army General Command, in presenting Galil rifle to Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at rally in Revolution Plaza]

[Excerpts] Gen Omar Torrijos, comrades: Yesterday, when in the cities and fields of our country the heroic fighters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front faced the Somozist hordes armed only with pistols and clubs, this rifle was the regulation weapon of the elite Somozist troops--the troops or brigades of the basic infantry training school. Today this rifle is carried by the Sandinist soldiers who, with their blood, heroism and sacrifice, made Nicaragua's victory possible. Today we present to you this Galil rifle--the symbol of the immeasurable victory of the Nicaraguan people and the symbol of the resounding and shameful defeat of the Somoza dictatorship, which you helped to achieve--as a token of our gratitude and recognition. Thank you very much.

Pastora Expression of Gratitude

PA190250 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1852 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Commander Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero," at rally to welcome Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, in Revolution Plaza]

[Excerpt] This is a difficult position for a man who for many years has known only how to handle a rifle.

I am not a man of microphones. I beg your pardon if I am unable to deliver a piece of great oratory, but I come with my heart in my hands to extend revolutionary recognition to the comrades who fell on the Benjamin Zeledon southern front--who came from the sister republic, our sister people, with all the support of the Panamanian Government, to help us achieve our true independence. [applause]

This is the best proof that we are free, to be able to say to the Panamanians: Many thanks, Panamanian brothers, who shed your blood in defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Ortega Speech at Managua Rally

PA190236 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1836 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Commander Humberto Ortega, member of Joint National Directorate of Sandinist National Liberation Front and newly appointed commander of Sandinist Peoples Army, at rally in Revolution Plaza to welcome Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of Panamanian National Guard]

[Excerpt] The solidarity the Panamanian people extended to Nicaragua has not ended. Yesterday solidarity was given in the effort to overthrow the bloody Somozist dictatorship. When our struggle, our future, our victory still seemed remote, Gen Omar Torrijos gave us, anonymously, his hand in solidarity on behalf of the supportive Panamanian people. [applause] It was to this end that General Torrijos met with commandant, the hero, Commander Cero [as heard], Eduardo Contreras Escobar. [applause]

Today solidarity must be reciprocal. Our people know how to give and how to receive aid. The Panamanian people are fighting for a sovereign Panama, to win their canal, and in that struggle the Panamanian people will find all the Nicaraguan people present and ready for any sacrifice that will permit Panama to also become sovereign, as Nicaragua is free and sovereign today. [applause]

The struggle against Somozism made it possible to strengthen the struggle of the Latin American peoples for independence. It made it possible to establish a great wall against which the interventionist intentions of the Somozist sectors abroad crashed ignominiously. That great wall must remain because our revolution, our national reconstruction, our junta of national reconstruction, our process of liberation require that wall to remain firm because the adventurous sectors, the sectors of defeated Somozism abroad, will not rest in their attempts to intervene shamefully and criminally in our liberated territory. They will also try to block the struggle of the heroic Panamanian people to take over their canal.

Therefore we Nicaraguans must state that it is important for all peoples and governments who remained firm in the struggle against Somozism to continue firmly to maintain the democratic, anti-interventionist, independence banners they upheld against Somoza and which today must remain on high against the reactionaries, the octopuses which are trying to drown our poor peoples. [shouts of "Long Live Panama!"]

Today unity is the central basis of victory for our revolutionary process. However, unity requires great organization. For political, moral and Sandinist unity to be maintained, it is necessary for all Nicaraguans to organize to promote the economic, social, and cultural programs which are included in our plan of national reconstruction.

However, in order to be organized we must be disciplined. And to be disciplined we must have a deep awareness of the direction of this process of liberation, which is none other than toward the society of free men for which Sandino fought and died and for which 40,000 Nicaraguans shed their blood. [applause]

General Torrijos has already said that extremists are not going to come here to give us lessons in how to stage a revolution. True internationalists came to our struggle, such as the Panamanian comrades who shed their blood in the glorious battles of the Benjamin Zeledon southern front. And one of General Torrijos' sons participated in those battles on the southern front--Marti Torrijos [as heard], who is only 16 years old. [applause]

We Nicaraguans, particularly the workers of the countryside and the cities, especially the poorer workers of our fatherland, must be vigilant against the invisible enemy who daily seeks to attack this process of liberation. We encounter this danger among leftist extremists, just as we encounter it among rightist extremists who do not understand this process, which is a process of profound revolutionary changes, a profoundly Sandinist process, which means that it is revolutionary. [applause]

After we were victorious, after the people basically achieved victory in the national insurrection, certain foreign extremists emerged to try to confuse our people with slogans which were allegedly more revolutionary than the Sandinists'. Those gentlemen are mistaken, because in Nicaragua there can be no revolution without Sandinism and there can be no people without Sandinist leadership, nor can there be Sandinist leadership without Sandinist people, and there can be neither people nor a Sandinist front without a revolutionary process such as that which we presently have. [applause]

Onward with the unity of the Latin American peoples in the struggle for true independence! Onward with the Nicaraguan people's support for this process of profound social and political transformations! Onward with unity! Onward with the fraternal brotherhood between our people and the heroic people of Panama!

Long live General Torrijos! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the heroic Panamanian people! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the struggle for the Panama Canal! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live our glorious Sandinist People's Army! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live our glorious, dedicated and vigilant Sandinist militias! [shouts of "Viva!"]

I repeat: Everyone must be on the alert against the provocateurs. I repeat, before ending these few words, that everyone must be on the alert against the provocateurs, such as those of the so-called Simon Bolivar Brigade, who are not really honoring Simon Bolivar but are misinterpreting him. Simon Bolivar is one thing; those hypocritical persons who are hiding behind his name will in the end be rejected and crushed by this glorious revolution, by these glorious people. The provocations will not prevail. The revolution will triumph. [applause] Free Fatherland! Fatherland or Death! [shouts of "Venceremos!"] Long live Panama! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live free Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"]

## Rivera Military Parade Remarks

PA190446 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2225 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Francisco Rivera, "Commander Ruben," of Northern Zone No 1, at military parade at Tiscapa Esplanade]

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos; Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army; Joaquin Cuadra, chief of staff of the Sandinist army; all comrades present: It is a source of pride for me to have the honor and the privilege, for the first time in my life, of addressing such a large group of comrades and figures as prominent as those gathered here.

I wish to say that we admire in all of you your very high level of organization. This is a reflection of the interest each of you have taken in your training and a reflection of the interest shown in you by the instructors and advisors. Therefore it is necessary to maintain that revolutionary spirit, which seeks to achieve a higher level of organization, daily. To the extent that we achieve this higher level of organization, we will demonstrate to any counterrevolutionary element that anyone who should decide to take action against Nicaragua's sovereignty will encounter a solid wall of true sons of Nicaragua, as you all are.

To Gen Omar Torrijos, I say that we are very proud, and I, as representative of the Northern Zone of Nicaragua, say that we are very proud to have you here among us. We hope to fulfill some of the hopes you have expressed here. The people of Nicaragua, we in the army, the national directorate, our provisional government [as heard]--none of us can defraud our people's hopes of liberation, of freedom. We are very proud, as we said before, to have Comrade Gen Omar Torrijos of the Panamanian Armed Forces here with us. Thank you.

Torrijos Military Parade Address

PA190441 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2225 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: speech by Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, at military parade at Tiscapa Esplanade]

[Text] [In progress] As you have changed the guard here, [applause, shouts] knowing soldiers, and knowing you when you were fighting under so many disadvantages as guerrillas, I have become more convinced than ever of the truth of that old military axiom that a weapons system is only as strong and as aggressive as the man who is firing it. In so little time so much has been done, and one of the most significant things is the level of organization already noticeable, which can be felt and observed. I have absolutely no doubt, as an old leader and an old soldier, that you are the guarantee that this process will be irreversible. It has to be irreversible because you represent a source of hope as well as of experience. This experience must fulfill the hopes of all those who have their eyes on Nicaragua and on its armed forces, the Sandinist army.

At the present rate you will very soon be in a position [Torrijos does not complete sentence]--I am going to speak with Commander Ortega and the other commanders to invite you to come to Panama to the Rio Hato Airbase--a geographic point that was very prominent in the war against the dynasty and the dictatorship--to participate in a joint operation in fraternity with our armed forces in Panama, who feel a mixture of affection and envy for you because they all wanted to come here to join you in your struggle [words indistinct]. [shouts, cheers] And frequently, in speaking of the political level of obtaining aid, [as heard], it had already been obtained from the junior officers at the base, and I realized this much later, but all this was part of the plan, all of this is correct and that is why I feel proud because the political level of our armed forces leads them to the conviction that the rifle must never be directed against the interests of a people who have placed so much hope in the Sandinist armed forces. Thank you very much.

Torrijos Press Conference

PA191553 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2120 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Live relay from Managua: press conference by Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the Panamanian National Guard, with local and foreign newsmen at the Intercontinental Hotel]

[Excerpts] [Question] [Words indistinct] Honduras and Guatemala could have some influence on Nicaragua's democratic process?

[Answer] I do not think so. It was not a change of government that occurred here; it was a biological change. In politics, a biological change occurs overnight. I do not think Nicaragua will ever accept intervention or provocation because the era of intervention and dictatorship is gone forever. People are no longer too weak or unable to overthrow dictatorships. The flight of the tyrant is much more significant than it appears at first sight. Among some sectors, including the armed forces and the extreme right and extreme left in Central America, there may exist the intention of encouraging [words indistinct] good and bad examples can be copied and followed, but no one can determine the type of individual who will be in charge of carrying them out.

[Question] Good afternoon, General Torrijos. Do you believe that the U.S. Senate will approve the canal implementation treaty [words indistinct] will the Panamanian Government take some measures [words indistinct]?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] the struggle for the liberation of a nation [words indistinct] to restore its dignity [words indistinct] is a struggle that I have termed a struggle of generations. After the treaty ratification, I returned to the barracks to give way to a new form of government presided over by Royo [words indistinct] there will be no treaty and then, for the first time, we can kick out the misters [Torrijos uses English term] without violating any norms of international law. [laughter and applause] Deep down, I would like for the implementation treaty to not be approved so that we could take constitutional action against [words indistinct]. [laughter and applause]

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] Evidently, there is a nation which is active, happy [words indistinct] the people paid with their lives and fought fiercely [words indistinct] with a determination uncommon in most Latin American revolutions. [Words indistinct] for those who deserve to be praised [words indistinct]. My main concern is that the Nicaraguan people must not be disappointed. We cannot disappoint the people, neither those who helped from outside nor those who fought inside. [applause] We cannot deceive the people who have placed so much [words indistinct] in their leaders [words indistinct], and we from abroad who made it possible for these people to reach their goal cannot abandon them to their fate. The time of [words indistinct] is now the time of hope. Latin America should be very conscientious that hopes are not [words indistinct] and the Nicaragua people have proven that they have determination and have sought the medicine for their headache. It goes without saying that the Nicaraguan people are not going to allow themselves to be told from abroad what course of action they should follow. I congratulated the men whom I have known personally for years and whom I had to meet with secretly. It is a shame that even in defending freedom we had to do it secretly. However, we had to do it that way because of the powers involved. I am proud of the fact that you permitted the Panamanian people and government to participate in this liberation process. The applause and recognition further increases my obligation to see that the Nicaraguan people are not disappointed. This is how I feel about it. [applause]

[Question] Ignacio Lunas Torres from BARRICADA. Comrade Torrijos, as a newsman who contributed to the liberation of Nicaragua, to which you have also contributed, as Nicaraguans, we want to express our gratitude for your contribution. On behalf of BARRICADA, we would like to ask the following question. If we ever need to defend our revolutionary process, can we count on Panama?

[Answer] Even before the government or President Royo gives the order, the Panamanian people are going to come to fight on your side. [applause] Those that stay home will have to take care of children and old ladies, and no man likes to take care of children. [laughter] Besides, you have earned such respect in Latin America that I do not think the man has been born who would dare to attack you. [applause]

[Question] Joaquin Absalon Pastora, Nicaraguan newsman. Before asking anything, let me express my deepest gratitude for everything you have done on behalf of our people. My question is to establish an historic fact. The criminal who fled in a stampede, as you called him today at the Revolution Plaza, bragged at a news conference held here in Managua that he was the one who put you back in power in Panama. Afterwards, the world has learned of your help in overthrowing this criminal in favor of the Nicaraguan people. If what this man said during the news conference is true, why this radical change on your part on behalf of the Nicaraguan people? What is your answer to this historic situation?

[Answer] That is a good question. When one talks about this human beast, one cannot judge him by the cultural patterns used to refer to other human beings. He is the type of man who says so many things that he begins to believe them. I cannot be certain, but I strongly suspect that he saw the Panamanian process as a future threat, and I think that, along with a group of greedy officers, he participated in the overthrow of my government in 1969.

I do not know whether that is true or not but such an action would have been consistent with his way of thinking. He once came to Panama--I think it was in 1970--to tell me that the government was rife with communists, and he berated me and berated me and berated me. He really thought he was in charge. I can recall that when I left (Tapachurra) aboard a chartered plane, one of the instructions I gave the pilot was to fly off the coast of Guatemala and Nicaragua because we could not even make a technical stopover there as I strongly suspected that they would not let us land in those two countries and reach El Salvador, where even if the order had been given to detain me, those who would have had to stop me were colonels who went to school with me. They would not have detained me even if they had been ordered to. Somoza also claimed to have drawn up the Panama Canal treaty. Therefore, there was no generational struggle, generational Alpinism [Alpinismo generacional] or anything. He drew up the treaty or so he claimed. He also claimed that you loved and supported him. [laughter] Therefore, we are not talking about a person who can be viewed within normal cultural patterns. What I can see is that you have taught that man a great lesson. What a shameful flight! That man, that disgraceful man--I say disgraceful in the sense of lacking in grace because he did not even have the grace that is characteristic of Nicaraguans [laughter]--is not going to find a square meter on earth where he can live. That is the worst punishment. I can remember, as I was telling some friends a while ago, that one of my duties as chief of state included coming here several times. The last time I came was due to a coffee rust problem that had arisen in Nicaragua. After the coffee rust meeting was over and our plane was preparing to leave for Panama, I looked down the reception line, where he and others were standing, and said: What a criminal syndicate there is controlling this country. [laughter] That is what I thought, but whenever I think of something I tell it to the person standing next to me because otherwise people will say that "el viejo" [nickname used to refer to himself] says things after they have taken place. It was obvious that there was a great difference between Panamanian ideas and his way of thinking. It is also obvious that your courage was enormous. After a vacuum of all sorts of freedom, an educational vacuum, the elimination of all thinking youths, to be able to reorganize the people, confront him and make him flee at great personal expense is a great thing. It is a great accomplishment and involves a high level of commitment by the people who chose Sandinism as the armed branch of the revolution and who today have high hopes in this reconstruction stage. [applause]

[Question] (Jan Krava) of Radio Prague. I would like to ask you about the content of the convention that you will sign. [There seems to be some confusion as to what convention the reporter is referring to.]

[Answer] The ambassador says it was a military cooperation convention. However, since relations are so good, so fluid, so effective and so full of love, the convention is rather redundant. Therefore, the ambassador says that no agreement will be signed. Since the agreement is understood to exist as a fact of life, there is no reason to sign it. [applause]

## Borge Address at Esteli Rally

PA192330 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1822 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Speech by Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez at rally in Esteli to welcome Panamanian delegation headed by Omar Torrijos--live]

[Excerpts] Some 30 days after our victory, in the presence of General Torrijos and as a tribute to Esteli, we have decided to establish the Sandinist National Police. [applause] The Sandinist National Police will begin operating as of today in Managua and other cities of the country.

This Sandinist National Police force has received invaluable technical and material aid from the Panamanian Government. [applause] General Torrijos has sent us several dozen capable and honest police officers who have helped and will continue helping us to organize the police force we hope to have. General Torrijos has also sent us numerous motorized units and motorcycles for the police force. He has sent us technical equipment of all types for the Sandinist National Police. This has been done without ostentation and, of course, without conditions. [applause]

When we first met Torrijos, someone asked us what we thought of him. Our reply was that we considered him an idealist. Now, we have a better idea of General Torrijos. In order not to add much, because we do not like to flatter anyone, we want to say that General Torrijos is the best friend we have on this continent. [applause] Not only has he helped us unconditionally, he has also demanded that no one impose conditions on us. [applause]

What somebody said here is true: We prefer to die of hunger before accepting aid which is conditional. [applause] We have told this to every ambassador who has come to our country. We have thanked them for the aid and when they have set conditions, we have thanked them anyhow, instead of telling them to get out.

The people will never be on their knees to anyone. [applause] Torrijos said yesterday, and we are repeating it today: On our knees only in front of glorious and beloved martyrs. [applause]

The new police force will begin operating today. Commander Rene Vivas will be the chief of the police force. He was one of the military chiefs of the Pablo Ubeda Brigade led by our Brother Modesto. [applause] We have chosen him because of his exceptional ethical qualities and great ability. He is a humble and modest comrade, which are the most appreciated qualities among Sandinists. He is an efficient and capable comrade.

Roger Cabezas will be the deputy police chief. He is an ordinary Nicaraguan worker who is liked and respected in Managua's districts. [applause] He is Commander Angueto, a leader among Managua's chauffeurs, a true representative of the workers. [applause]

This police force is being trained not to lord it over our people. Therefore, we will not have arrogant, extortionist, mocking or abusive policemen.

Thus, as a tribute to Esteli, we inaugurate the Sandinist National Police in the presence of our friend and brother Gen Omar Torrijos. [applause]

Heroic people of Esteli, more than martyrs, you are heroes because martyrs are the victims who do not defend themselves; heroes are those who fight to the very end. In Esteli the people fought to the very end, loyal to the glorious slogan: Free Fatherland or Death! [applause]

## Escobar Bethancourt Rally Speech

PA192234 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1751 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Speech by Panamanian Government adviser Romulo Escobar Bethancourt at rally in Esteli to welcome Panamanian delegation headed by Omar Torrijos--live]

[Excerpts] At present another plot is underway, a plot which seeks to change the direction which the Sandinist revolution desires to give to its victory and its people. That is why there is an attempt to impose conditions on international aid. During a news conference with some U.S. newsmen yesterday, General Torrijos said that another error was being committed here: that they were still not familiar with the commanders and the junta which are directing this country; that if they really knew them, they would realize that the Nicaraguan people, their rulers, their commanders and their junta, accept only aid that is given unselfishly and without conditions of any kind and without any questions asked of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist front or the government as to what path is to be taken. If they dared to ask such questions, they would be ignominiously expelled from Nicaragua with all the packages and aid that they might wish to bring. [applause]

Another plot mentioned by one of the commanders comes from other people who are wandering around America portraying themselves as great revolutionary theoreticians--people who have never carried out any revolution in their own countries; people who, when there has been intervention in their countries, have in the final analysis turned over power to the most fascist rightists in Latin America. Now they want to come to Nicaragua to show the commanders, the Sandinist front, the junta of reconstruction that they are the most revolutionary of all and tell them how the Nicaraguan revolution should proceed. They will gradually learn from this Sandinist front and these people that all peoples carry out the revolutions they desire in their own way, according to their own characteristics, and that they accept only those who come to help with good will, but not people who come to impose aid, criteria or revolutionary guidelines of any kind. [applause]

We in America have placed great faith and much hope in the Nicaraguan revolution. The American peoples have seen a new path. The peoples of America have seen a new light. Peoples who are suffering and who are subjected--as most of our peoples are subject--to ignominious dictatorships, in which the dignity of man, man's freedom or the rights of the people are not respected, have seen a light, a beacon. That light is named Nicaragua.

## Torrijos Departure for Panama

PA200129 Paris AFP in Spanish 0116 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 19 Aug (AFP)--Panama strongman Gen Omar Torrijos left for his country Sunday afternoon after a 48-hour visit. His plane took off from the former private airport of General Somoza in Montelimar.

TOMAS BORGE INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIAN DAILY

AU161345 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[Interview with Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister and army commander in chief, by Vladimir Lankov on 14 August in Managua]

[Text] Fifty-year-old Tomas Borge is one of the founders of the Sandinist movement. He is known as the "old man" among his younger friends. He has a slight limp, a souvenir from one of his jail terms and the tortures to which he was subjected. Borge was involved last August when the Sandinists seized the national assembly and demanded that the government pay a ransom and release 50 political prisoners. Before the victory he was known as the leader of one of the front's three factions--the Popular Prolonged War. Here is the text of the interview given by Tomas Borge for RABOTNICHESKO DELO readers:

Question: What are the revolution's prospects and what direction will it follow?

Answer: This is a difficult question. We currently have three basic goals: The first is the economic restoration of the country, and the second--the organization of the masses. It is well known that it is exceptionally important for us to be united and for us to strengthen the ranks of the Sandinist movement. We have worked and continue to work to develop its influence on the people. Our third task is the strengthening of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. Once again let me declare the most important thing: National restoration is the basis for everything else. To achieve this restoration we need significant financial resources in addition to the energy and the enthusiasm of the masses.

Let us look at the army. We do not want the army to be too big, but we do want it to be well trained and equipped with modern arms. I hope that you will not accuse me of being overly militaristic. It is well known that the Somozists who escaped to neighboring countries have not given up the hope of retaking the government. Unfortunately the question of the resources stands between our desires and reality. Therefore, the best we can do now is to have a small but well-armed and well-trained army. The tasks I have enumerated thus far are a precondition for defending the revolution's achievements.

Question: What influence will your revolution have on other Latin American countries?

Answer: The solidarity of some Latin American countries was exceptionally important for us during our struggle. I can add that countries on other continents also expressed their sympathy with us and not only verbally. Still, the attitude of the Central American countries, our neighbors, was the most important for us. The internal situation of most Latin American countries has many similarities. As a rule it is characterized by a weak economy which depends on foreign capital, a low standard of living, inflation and poverty. In some Latin American countries people live under the yoke of military governments. These are the objective causes for the appearance of dissatisfaction and indignation among the masses, which in turn create favorable conditions for developing the revolutionary process.

Some people, for example, think that we must offer the people of El Salvador men and weapons so that they can overthrow the present government. I do not think that this is correct. Nothing should be done which might prematurely provoke their revolution. I think that our revolution's example is the best assistance we can render to them. We started the struggle from the very bottom, but in the final account we succeeded in defeating an excellently armed and trained army and in toppling Somoza's dictatorship.

Let me add that the military regimes we mentioned inevitably accelerate the development of the revolutionary process with their terror and the intensification of their acts, and thus themselves accelerate their end. The revolutionary process can cross borders between states not in the form of men and weapons but as a successful example. Everyone knows that revolution cannot and should not be exported.

Question: We have learned that Nicaragua's bourgeoisie has disseminated a document in which it accuses the government of not defending its interests. What do you say to that?

Answer: I do not know about the existence of such a document, but even if it does exist, I will hardly have time to read it. Our bourgeoisie has no reason to complain because we toppled Somoza who was not very good to them. In addition, one should not forget that hardly a month has elapsed since the revolution's victory. The bourgeoisie and the rich land owners would like us to do everything in their interest. They would like us to facilitate the continuation of exploitation, but this will never happen. We have not nationalized private property, but the capitalists know very well that we will defend the interests of the workers. The nationalization of Somoza's property as well as the property of his collaborators created the beginning of a basis for action toward developing the state's share in the country's economy. We realize that at this stage of the revolution private property is necessary. Before our victory we promised that we would not nationalize private property, and now we are keeping our promise. I cannot predict how our policy will develop in the future, but as for now, this is our policy as proclaimed by the government's decrees.

Question: When will elections be organized? How is the country currently being governed? How do you participate in this process?

Answer: Elections will be held in 3-4 years, maybe sooner. Everything depends on the pace of the national restoration and the political education of the masses. Our leadership is a collective one. The laws we will enact and the measures we will apply will be a result of general discussion. However, once they have been adopted by vote they become an obligatory action directive. As for my role, I am one of the Sandinist leadership's members. Many people come to me for advice, a request, or just for a talk. I cannot deny that I have some influence, but I also know the limits of my possibilities. Let me once again stress that all our important strategic decisions are a result of collective discussion.

...Commander Borge looks at his watch. The unexpected smile lightens his face and we understand that this is the end of the interview.

ORTEGA ANNOUNCES:: FIDEL CASTRO INVITED TO VISIT

PA190045 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 18 Aug (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro has been officially invited to visit Nicaragua, it was announced here today. Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, announced that the Cuban president has received the formal invitation. President Castro, Ortega added, will set the date for his visit to Nicaragua.

THREE NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED TO KEY POSTS

PA191402 Paris AFP in English 0645 GMT 19 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, Aug 19 (AFP)--Nicaragua this weekend appointed three unusually young ambassadors to three key posts. Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, 28, who fought in the ranks of the Sandinist guerrillas who overthrew dictator Anastasio Somoza, was named as representative to the United Nations.

Lawyer Rafael Solis Cerda, 32, was appointed to Washington to replace Guillermo Sevilla Sacasa, the Somoza envoy who served a record 38 years in the U.S. capital. Alejandro Senaro Aldera, a 35-year-old lawyer and university administrator, was sent as Nicaraguan ambassador to Paris.

JUNTA BREAKS UP SANDINIST-AIDED ULTRALEFTIST CELLS

PA172228 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 17 Aug 79 p 1-A PA

[Text] Recent reports indicate that the Nicaraguan junta of [the Government of] National Reconstruction is making strong and decisive efforts to democratize the new Nicaragua.

Reliable reports indicate that the junta has proceeded to break up the ultraleftist cells which were trying to establish themselves in the country with the support of leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The actions of the governing junta in the new Nicaragua were even more moving [patetica] when it prevented these Sandinists from occupying land and taking revenge against supporters of Gen Anastasio Somoza's deposed regime.

In another quarter, some 50 Nicaraguan exiles arrived in this capital [Panama City] last night and it is expected that some 200 others will leave the country [Nicaragua] in the next few days. These include citizens of Mexico, Uruguay and other countries who were members of the Simon Bolivar Brigade, whose primary objective was to export guerrillas to other Central American countries.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS SIMON BOLIVAR BRIGADE MEMBERS

PA182046 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 18 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] The 30 members of the Simon Bolivar Brigade, which joined the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] during the last days of the struggle against Anastasio Somoza's government, were expelled today from Nicaragua.

The interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, said these men had adopted ultra-leftist positions and undisciplined attitudes which were creating problems for the Sandinist revolution.

The deportees, who are nationals of Colombia, Venezuela, Peru and other countries of the Southern Cone, were taking action outside the directives of the FSLN and the statute of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and were organizing labor unions in order to create confusion.

The Nicaraguan civilian and military authorities reiterated that they will allow no deviations from procedures or abuses from militants.

LATE REPORT: SOMOZA, FAMILY ARRIVE IN PARAGUAY

PA201404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1353 GMT 20 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Asuncion, 20 Aug (AFP)--Former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza arrived in Asuncion last night accompanied by his entire family.

MANLEY HOLDS TALKS WITH FIDEL IN HAVANA

FL181316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley has met with our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, during a brief visit to Havana. The meeting between the two leaders took place in the proverbial atmosphere of friendship which joins our two peoples.

Manley arrived in our country on his return trip to Jamaica from Lusaka, Zambia. During his short stay in Cuba the Jamaican leader and Fidel dealt with topics of mutual interest to the two countries. They also exchanged opinions on various aspects of international politics and on the upcoming nonalined countries' sixth summit. Manley returned to his country early yesterday morning, 17 August, and was bid farewell at the airport by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

HAVANA HAILS UN RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO

FL180121 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco commentary]

[Text] A resolution approved on Wednesday, 15 August 1979, by the UN Decolonization Committee, reaffirming the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, is a harsh diplomatic reversal for Washington in its attempt to maintain the colonial exploitation of that Caribbean country. At the same time, it is one more step forward in the struggle of the Puerto Rican people who, on the eve of the nonalined countries' sixth summit to be held in Havana, want the [nonalined] movement to vigorously support their just cause.

Puerto Rico has been suffering the sad luck of being a North American colony since the United States occupied it as war booty--along with the Philippines and Guam--as a result of Spain's defeat by the Cuban patriotic forces in 1898 in a conflict in which Washington--through the well-known scheme of blowing up the battleship Maine--intervened when Spain was already defeated. Today it is one of the few colonial redoubts on the American continent which has been politically and economically enslaved by Washington and has been turned into a military bastion of the imperialists.

The resolution approved by the committee calls on the United States to carry out another resolution of the UN Decolonization Committee which was approved in December 1978 and which the North American government has haughtily ignored. To carry out the resolution the United States must transfer to the Puerto Rican people all powers it now exerts on the island, allowing them to determine their own future, and must also end the persecution of those who struggle in favor of independence on and off the island. Over 2 million Puerto Ricans have immigrated to the United States, fleeing the misery in their homeland where unemployment approaches 40 percent of the active population as a result of the unmericful exploitation by the North American transnationals. Washington should also free four patriots who are jailed in North American prisons--Lolita Lebron, Irving Flores, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Oscar Collazo--the longest-held political prisoners in America.

At the committee session which began on Monday, 13 August 1979, representatives from political and social organizations from that captive island condemned, among other things, the illegal military operations of the North American navy on the Island of Vieques, located some 16 km southeast of Puerto Rico. The North Americans have turned Vieques into an arsenal, training camp and firing range, causing the exodus and ruin of that population and a vigorous protest movement.

Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, also appeared. He stated that, following the approval of the resolution by the UN, the United States will have to opt for either contempt for the international community's will or join its policy with the terms of the resolution. It is easy to anticipate that Washington, with its habitual contempt for international norms, will ignore the UN Decolonization Committee resolution. Spokesmen for the government have already expressed the government's rejection and, in practice, its refusal to go along with resolution.

In addition, for many years the North American government has prevented the committee, through pressure and skillful maneuvers, from even dealing with the colonial case of Puerto Rico. But world opinion, of which the resolution is an evident reflection, condemns the colonial occupation of the island by the United States.

The nonalined countries which, since the Algiers summit in 1973 have granted observer status to the Puerto Rican Socialist Party in representation of that nation, have been increasingly firm in supporting the cause of the Puerto Rican patriots. At the sixth summit in Havana, this support will no doubt reach even higher levels.

And, on the island itself, the people's strength and determination that the imperialists respect the will of the Puerto Rican people and their right to independence and sovereignty are growing. All these factors must lead to a future which is now unknown but, at the same time, inexorable--a future in which that sister nation will at last achieve its full independence.

AFP: VISAS ISSUED TO RIVAL KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATIVES

BK191058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1029 GMT 19 Aug 79 BK

[Excerpts] Colombo, 19 Aug (AFP)--The Cuban Government has issued visas for representatives from both the rival regimes vying to represent Kampuchea in the non-aligned movement to go to Havana during the non-aligned summit meeting next month, official sources said here today. Official sources here said it was not clear what plans the Cuban Government had in mind but representatives from both groups might have to wait in the wings till a decision was taken by the summit about which regime should be admitted.

Meanwhile, Sri Lanka's foreign minister A.C.S. Hameed left last night for London enroute to Havana for the non-aligned meetings.

UN Envoy Explains Cuban Action

FL181507 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1309 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban permanent UN representative, has issued a declaration on the question of Kampuchea. The document was presented at a Nonalined Coordinating Bureau meeting. It states textually:

Cuba considers the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea set up in the city of Phnom Penh, capital of that country, as the only legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea. It adds that Cuba does not recognize the juridical existence or legal validity of an alleged government of the so-called Government of Democratic Kampuchea which has no material base in Kampuchean territory and lacks a legal basis and juridical validity. Cuba, as host country, will abstain from granting credentials to either party which claims to represent Kampuchea at the sixth summit until the subject is officially resolved by the conference.

The document issued at the United Nations by Cuban Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri adds that Cuba, as it has done in every other case, will in the case of Kampuchea strictly apply the decisions of the nonalined movement. It states that due to this special situation Cuba, following a basic principle of equality and in its duty as host country, has decided on the following: to invite from Kampuchean territory and its capital Phnom Penh the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea so that it can be present in our country, use its rights in the nonalined countries movement and await the conference's decision; and to offer the necessary facilities so that persons who identify themselves as representatives of the alleged Government of Democratic Kampuchea can also be present in Cuban territory during the sixth summit and await the decision of the conference on this matter.

MAURITANIA-POLISARIO FRONT PEACE TREATY LAUDED

FL171144 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] At the United Nations, Cuba has hailed the peace treaty signed by Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front and criticized the Moroccan Government for its continued expansionist ambitions in Western Sahara. In a speech before the UN Decolonization Committee, Cuban delegate Miguel Alvarez referred to events which have represented important developments in the situation of the Western Sahara since last year's meetings. Alvarez noted that Mauritania has taken a very important step toward the objective of achieving peace in that area by recognizing the POLISARIO Front and signing a peace treaty in which it admits the unjustness of its struggle against the Western Saharan people and, consequently, its decision to withdraw from the territory. Alvarez added that Morocco is now isolated in its expansionist ambitions. He mentioned the United States when he referred to the support received by Rabat from countries who claim to be neutral in the conflict but approve the sale of arms to that government to repress the Western Saharan people.

MEXICAN DELEGATION TOURS HOLGUIN PROVINCE

FL181306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Jose Andres Oteyza, Mexican secretary of patrimony and industrial development, visited the "70th anniversary of the October Revolution" sugarcane combine plant on Friday, 17 August. This is the only plant of this type in Latin America; it is located outside the city of Holguin. Earlier, the visitors went to the "Jose Luis Tasende" bathroom tile complex and toured the installations of the "martyrs of 26 July" agricultural tools complex which is being built in Holguin City. They also toured sites of socio-economic interest in Holguin Province.

BLAS ROCA RECEIVES NEW ENVOYS FROM GREECE, PRC

FL172221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State, has received in solemn audience his excellency Nikolaos Katapodhis, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary nd plenipotentiary of the Hellenic Republic.

Mr Wang Zhanyuan, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, also presented his credentials. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, attended each ceremony. The two ambassadors went to the Plaza of the Revolution to lay floral wreaths at the monument to Jose Marti.

AFP NOTES CLASH BETWEEN 'ESTABLISHMENT,' PRESS

PY172308 Paris AFP in Spanish 2055 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 15 Aug (AFP)--The director of a state enterprise here threw out a reporter in an incident which may have marked the beginning of a war between the "establishment" and the press in Cuba. Analysts immediately commented that if the establishment were to win this war, the main loser would be the government which is apparently interested in using the press as a weapon against the bureaucracy which has brought the internal administration of the country to the brink of paralysis. In this context, the expulsion of a reporter of BOHEMIA magazine, which has a large circulation, may somehow have the same repercussions as the shot fired in Sarajevo....

The "slamming of the door" was done by the director of the Antillana de Acero state enterprise to show that he was not going to be intimidated by the "threat" of the press; its purpose was to prevent the reporter from finding out about arguments between administrators and workers which occured during an assembly. With the help of a company union leader, however, the reporter gathered details about the event and reported on it in a long article which reveals a poor situation in an important state industry.

The magazine points out the "door was slammed on BOHEMIA " and emphasizes "the violation of the people's right to have information," which is part of the socialist constitution currently in force in Cuba. The magazine asks, "how can this right be violated with impunity," which "is without any doubt the most serious aspect of this entire umpleasant and unjustified incident."

As the complaints about bad administration and poor service by people waiting in lines increases, the local press has overcome the shyness of decades and has begun to give more and more attention to the complaints. This new style of reporting is deliberate, and it is believed that the Cuban political leadership has planned a pincer movement against bureaucracy and other areas of the establishment. It is a matter of crushing them between the special troops of the press and the armor of the unions.

In the last few months, official spokesmen have criticized the poor management of state administrators and asked for an end to the complicity between the unions and management. President Fidel Castro himself pointed out last June "the deficiencies of our system, our socialism." The Cuban president said on that occasion that everyone is to blame, "the administrative cadre, the political cadre, all union cadres, our press, our education, all of us."

The "slamming of the door in Havana" was echoed in public today when this week's BOHEMIA was issued. If the violation of the constitutional right to obtain information develops into a judicial or political case, its echoes may become very loud in Cuba.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER MANLEY RETURNS HOME FROM CUBA

FL171453 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 17 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley returned to the island in the early hours of this morning on a flight from Cuba which was the last leg of an extensive foreign tour. Mr Manley left Jamaica over 2 weeks ago to attend the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, where he played an important role in securing Commonwealth agreement on the approach to the (?solution) of the Rhodesia issue. While away Mr Manley visited Mozambique, London, Norway and New York.

GLEANER ASKS GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST CUBAN'S REMARKS

FL170950 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 11 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Text] The directors of the Gleaner Company have requested the Hon P.J. Patterson, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, to make "the strongest possible diplomatic protest" to the Cuban Government over an attack made by a memberof the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party on the company.

Mr Oliver Clarke, chairman and managing director of the company, sent a letter to Mr Patterson on Thursday in connection with remarks made in Georgetown, Guyana, by a Mr Alfonso Hodge, who has been described as "a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party."

According to a report which was distributed by the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) on Tuesday, Mr Hodge attacked the Gleaner Company and its newspaper, the DAILY GLEANER, while he was speaking at the twentieth congress of the Marxist People's Progressive Party (P.P.P.).

Mr Hodge was reported by CANA to have accused the Gleaner Company of mounting "a hysterical campaign of slanders and lies" against Cuba, and of having well-known ties with the American Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) and with "the most rightist and backward sectors" of American politics.

"As you are well aware, Mr Minister," the letter from Mr Clarke said, "these accusations are totally unfounded. Their propagation by an individual who holds such a senior position in the governing party of our island neighbour is malicious, inflammatory and unwarranted and a dangerous act of interference with the free press of Jamaica."

Mr Clarke said the board of directors of the Gleaner Company had read with concern the news report, which was published by the GLEANER on Wednesday.

"The board of directors of the Gleaner Company bring this matter formally to your attention and request that you immediately make the strongest possible diplomatic protest to the Cuban Government to denounce these untrue and irresponsible statements," the letter said.

Mr Clarke also informed Mr Patterson that, in view of the publicity given to Mr Hodge's remarks, it was the company's intention to make public the contents of the letter.

Copies of the letter have been sent to CANA and to the local news media.

## Senator Raps Government Silence

FL170955 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 14 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Government's silence over the attack on opposition leader, Mr Edward Seaga and on the GLEANER by Mr Alfonso Hodge, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has been criticised by Senator Pearnel Charles.

In the Senate on Friday, during the debate of a private member's motion moved by Senator John Junor (P.N.P.) condemning Mr Seaga for alleged unpatriotic actions, Senator Charles expressed the opposition's displeasure on the government's silence on the attack.

Senator Charles called on the leader of government business in the Senate, the Hon Carl Rattray to ask the minister of foreign affairs, the Hon P.J. Patterson, to make an official protest to the Cuban Government for the attack on the constitutional head of the opposition in Jamaica.

He saw Mr Hodge's statements as interfering with the internal affairs of Jamaica.

Mr Hodge at a political convention in Guyana described Mr Seaga as "fascist style" and the GLEANER as "ultra-reactionary".

## ST KITTS

### PREMIER SUGGESTS 'INDEPENDENCE AS ONE STATE' FOR ISLANDS

FL171010 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[By Joy Springer]

[Excerpt] Independence for the Caribbean island of St Kitts-Nevis is on the way. According to St Kitts-Nevis Premier Mr Lee Moore the time is being looked at "in terms of months".

Mr Moore who is now in Barbados said yesterday that he still felt that the ideal solution would be for the three islands -- St Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla -- to move together towards independence as one state. Anguilla is now under the administration of the British Government.

Mr Moore has already held two rounds of talks with representatives of Nevis and said that although there had been no concrete solution, "there was a sense of getting somewhere by dialogue".

In the case of Anguilla, Mr Moore said that in finalising independence plans, the fact that Anguilla had been administered separately for 12 years would have to be considered. He has not so far held talks with anyone from this island.

The St Kitts premier who took office in May, has also held separate discussions with the British Minister of State Mr Nicholas Ridley who he said had assured his government of the goodwill of the British Government in St Kitts' move towards independence.